CYCLES
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKE
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VIII NO. 244 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1920. TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

DATE	STEAMERS	TONS.
9th October	"MOREA"	10,800
16th "	"KHIVA" *	9,017
23rd "	"KARMALA"	8,083
30th "	"NALDERA"	15,826
2nd November	"NEURALIA" †	9,082
6th "	"SYRIA"	6,083
13th "	"KASHMIR"	8,841
20th "	"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430
27th "	"DONGOLA"	8,056
4th December	"SAPEKUDA"	10,118
11th "	"MALWA"	10,883
18th "	"KALYAN"	8,087
25th "	"MANTUA"	10,885

* Fully booked from China will not convey passengers from Bombay.

† B. I. Company's Fares. Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. It is notified that there will be no special train across France for some considerable time to come.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date		
15th Oct. ..	MALWA ..	Calls Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
25th Oct. ..	DILWARA..	Calls and Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
11th Oct. ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kathlawar Ports
17th " ..	Bandra ..	Persian & Gulf
18th " ..	Taroba ..	East and South Africa
30th " ..	Lhasa ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tatan Maru	Y. Kawashima.	3138	9th Oct.	20th Oct.
Yetorofu Maru	B. Takiguchi.	4141	28th Oct.	7th Nov
*Sanuki Maru	M. Tomita.	5846	28th Oct	1st Nov

*Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	From Kobe	6th Oct.
Kaisu Maru	R. Yano	13th Oct.	16th Oct.
Saigon Maru	I. Ijichi	1st Nov.	3rd Nov.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	14th Nov.	17th Nov.

For Freight and Passages, etc. apply to
S. SHIMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road Bombay.

Shirts (neplus Soft) .. Rs. 1-8 per doz.
" (Dress) .. " 3 " "
" (New) .. " 2 " "
LAUNDERED READY FOR WEAR
at the
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Waman Street, Fort BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,08,0[illegible],000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,56,[illegible],150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,61,15,231/6
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,08,[illegible]/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 93 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras, Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bishops gate, Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum secured amounts to Rs. 1 lakh yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,808,888
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£700,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Bowrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	New York
Colombo	Kota Bhru	Penang
Delhi	(Kalantan	Rangoon
Galle		Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Draft, payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for th use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the followin terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 pe cent. per annum on daily balances up t Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits are received for twelv months and shorter periods at rates to be as certained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents and collection of In terest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COM MISSION.

J. E. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statze.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggre gate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made pay able to one or more of the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimuu monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained o application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1868.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	60,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by specia arrangement. No interest will be allowe which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.

H. E. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,730,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE Business transacted.

J. IHARA,
Manager.
53, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 4 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Telegtao
Hankow	Penang	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Kloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,66,666 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on ap plication.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PUR CHASED on the principal commercial cen tres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD

(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£785,942
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)

INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 3 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.

Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.

B. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 50,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore Surabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Hamburg, Saigon

Branches:—Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 264,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,25,017-8-2
Reserve Fund	15,89,538 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per annum has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jammu	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
Ferozepore	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujrat	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gurdaspur	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Jullundur		Umballa City

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and in terest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for and shorter periods at rates of in which can be ascertained on applica

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as lo received and interest allowed at 3 per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CRE The Bank grants accommodation to be arranged against approved secu

DRAFTS, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of one are bought, collected and discounte INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 18-9-20	59,68,715

HEAD OFFICE:
[illegible], Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Sheik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apolli Street
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allow at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

7 A, FORT STREET, BOMBAY.

Agencies in all parts of India.

CURRENT ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.

FIXED DEPOSITS accepted. Rates on application.

Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits.

ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED SECURITY.

Bills for Collection accepted.

Every description of Banking business undertaken.

SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.

G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.

Further particulars from
KHOSLA & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Post Box 22.
'Phone 5305.
INDIAN CAPITAL.
INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 8,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriai-tracho
Hyogo	New York	Waka-matsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yuno
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and in terest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 280.

BANKING.

HEAD OFFICE
6-1 Clive St., Calcutta

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

MARTIN Co.,
Managing Agents

INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.

Insure under An Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta

C. N. S. Fay,
Branch Secretary
LYFORDS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT
BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready settlability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 55,00,000
Annual income exceeds	Rs. 18,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted Prospectus and quotations to meet indi dual requirements may be obtained on ap cation.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Agents.



Subscribed Capital Paid up Capital
Rs. 1,50,00,000 Rs. 23,74,790
Head Office: BOMBAY
FIRE MARINE.
CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS

CHIEF AGENCIES:

AHMEDABAD	Laxmidas L. Saraya Special Representative
CALCUTTA	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.
KARACHI	Rameshwardas Banarsidas
MADRAS	W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd.
RANGOON	Tookersey Moolji & Co.
EAST AFRICA	Bombay Africa Trading Co., Ltd.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD, CALCUTTA.

Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of 1 per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.

Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000

"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."

Prospectus and forms of Assurance sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.

S. R. KHOKKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SALES BY AUCTION.

THE BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE ON 15TH INST. AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

On FRIDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BOMBAY AUCTION CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 23, Churchgate Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Judah and Solomon Solomons the very valuable jewellery such as four pearl bangles, four pearl bangles and two rakhis, one diamond button, one diamond nose ring, one diamond and emeral rose ring, one diamond and ruby rose ring, pearl and ruby necklace, four pearl and ruby bangles, one diamond rose ring, pearl and ruby necklace, pearl necklace, one single diamond ring, one pair diamond kuda, one diamond and emeral earrings, one diamond ring, four diamonds bangles, one pair diamond and emeral bracelets, one diamond and ruby earrings, one pair pearl and ruby bracelets, one diamond and emeral pin, one diamond rose ring, diamond emeral necklace, diamond and emeral rose ring, diamond and ruby rose ring, diamond and lacamia rose ring four diamond button set, two pearl bangles, four pearl bangles, pearl and ruby necklace, diamond and emeral marquis ring one single diamond ring, pearl and ruby collar, four pearl bangles, diamond maroons ring, diamond and ruby marquis ring, diamond and emeral marquis ring, diamond nag fan ring, pearl muff chain, pearl necklace, one pair pearl kuda, diamond fancy ring, pearl and ruby collar.

The above goods are on view.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1920.

MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of Oct., 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises under instructions from the owner Seth Narmadashanker Hurjwan Joshi the undermentioned landed property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cavel Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement (183) One hundred and eighty three square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 26, New No. 169, Old Survey No. 252, New Survey No. 199 and in the books of the Collecter of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 3842 and Street No. 179 and bounded as follows:—The is to say on or towards the East by the said Cavel Street, on or towards the West partly by the property of Esufally Tyebally, partly by the property of Haj Dawood Ismail and partly by the property of Hormasji Sorabji Dahiwalla, on or towards the North by the property of D. N. Sinkera and partly by the property of Hormasji Sorabji Dahiwalla and on or towards the South by the property of Hormasji Maneckji Daruwalla and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the tenants of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale apply to Messrs. Purnanand and Clubwalla, attorneys for the owner at their Office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 821.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

WEARING APPARELS, TRUNKS, FURNITURES, COPPER POTS CLOCK, ETC., ETC.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay, the administrator of the estate of late Mrs. Rambai widow of Muljii Vardhman (deceased), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 1st November 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

One lot of silk and cotton wearing apparels, marble top table, glass double door Almirahs, chairs clock, trunks, boxes, cupboards stand, Brass and copper pots, wearing apparels, cut pieces, gadlas, Takias, carpets, fins and other sundriss, etc. etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 12th Oct., 1920.

A WONDERFUL CURE FOR HYDROCELE AND AK-SHIRA

It effects complete cure in a month and appreciable relief in a fortnight. Reward claimed on cure. Write with 1 anna stamp to:—

KABIRAJ K. K. SEN GUPTA.
20, Upper Circular Road, CALCUTTA. B.

MISCELLANEOUS

MATHERAN—HOPE HALL HOTEL RE-OPENS 8th October. 5376

SITUATIONS VACANT.

A capable experienced MANAGER for stationary in Bombay. Good prospects for extra hands. Apply Box No. P222 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5458

WANTED A MAN competent to do coal business and manage a first class colliery office in Bombay Experienced man should apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 1223, Advt., Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5551

WANTED URGENTLY—FIRST CLASS ENGINEER, expert experienced of "Dizel Engine" for up-country Jin Press. See DAULATRAM KUNDANMAL Dadyshett Agaiari Street, Dolat Building. 5452

WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICE PREMISES—One large and three smaller rooms, for immediate or future occupation, somewhere in the Fort. Apply to DAYAR'S COLLEGE, No. 80, Esplanade Road. 5338

WANTED—PURCHASERS of Behar Pure Wool Blankets. Extraordinary class 9 by 6 ft. Rs. 15; Special class 8½ft. by 6ft. Rs. 10; First class 8ft. by 6ft. Rs. 7; Superior class 7½ft. by 5½ft. Rs. 6; Second class 7ft. by 5ft. Rs. 4-8; Medium class 7ft. by 4½ft. Rs. 3-8; Cuttings not available full piece by V. P.:—Apply to—J. R. AGRAWAL & Co., Gaya. 5468

WANTED—SOLE AGENT for Bombay Baroda, Kathiawar States, C. P. and Berar to sell shares of the Company, to secure advertisers and subscribers for the Directories and to procure biographies and photos for "Who is Who." Salary Rs. 800 consolidated inclusive of travelling and all other expenses and contingencies. Must give guaranteed business. None need apply who cannot at once invest Rs. 2,000 in shares of the Company. Apply immediately to—MANAGING DIRECTOR, the Encyclopaedic Directory Company Ltd., Allahabad.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—STUDEBAKER CHASSIS completely overhauled and fitted with an elegant Van Body. For particulars please apply Mr. SEMELHAGO, c/o French Motor Car Company, Ltd., Bombay. 5345

FOR SALE.—Roller FLOUR MILL MACHINERY, capacity 10 Sacks, complete without Engine and Boiler also one Steam driven Ether Ice making plant capacity tons. For particulars apply to THE SWADESHI COTTON & FLOUR MILLS, LTD., Indore. 5361

SEVERAL 100's of acres of land FOR SALE Recommended for brick manufacturers and Tanneries and cattle dairy convenient by rail, sea and motor service, from Bombay 26 miles rate under Re. 1 per yd. Apply before 15th instant Box No. 1221, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 5455

FOR SALE—A set of 4 oil press plant by Rose Down and Thompson 16" ranis; 15 plates, 10 tons capacity Rs. 55,000. D. Stewart Cotton baling press, single and double roller gins and openers by Platt Bros. 8 and 10 tons Ice Plant Roller, Flour Mill Plant. Spinning and Weaving Machinery 16000 ring spindles 400 looms, boilers, engines, etc. Apply to MANIBHAI C. DAVE, Roshanara Road, Cigarettbux Ehahis Building, Delhi. 5461

FOR SALE ELECTRIC MOTORS. Three—5 H. P. Induction Motors, 400 volts, 50 cycles Amp 845, A. C. By G. E. Co. Brand new in its original packing). One 6 H P. Motor, 400 volts, Revolutions 1500/1445. 5 phase, 50 periods. By Siemens Bros., London (little used), one 3/4 H. P. 400 volts, Revolution 1960/944 phase 3—By Siemens Bros., London (little used). Apply K. F. SHROFF & Co., 35, 37, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 5464

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGE at Club Road. Please apply Box No. 1201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5344

TO BE LET—For Parsie families well lighted and ventilated Blocks and motor garages in Forge Street, Forger Terrace. Apply personally BHAGOOMAL GAVRISHANKER and DAROOVALLA. 5382

TO LET from November, newly built up-to-date large, airy and commodious Blocks, Rooms and Shops, with or without godowns, with Electric Lights, on Sleator Road, with Train, Tram and Post conveniences in the vicinity. For particulars please apply to:—A. PARIKH & CO., 187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 5396

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

CANADIAN MERCANTILE MARINE AND BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S JOINT SERVICE, CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX, DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Pioneer	5,500	20th November 1920

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents. 5350

WANTED.

WANTED for the Uganda Railway Administration (East Africa Protectorate), one INDIAN DRAUGHTSMAN for the Locomotive Department. Should have experience in Locomotive and Carriage and Waggon Work and if possible some experience in the preparation of specifications and estimate of costs. Salary Rs. 200 per month rising by annual increments of Rs. 15 to Rs. 300 per month Period of engagement is three years under an agreement with free 2nd class passage to and from Africa. Further particulars can be obtained on application in writing only to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India, East African
Protectorates & Uganda Railway,
5430 Nicol Road, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. P. VICTOR & CO., Camera House have REMOVED into the premises of Messrs. PHILLIPS & CO., Petit Institute Building, 314, Hornby Road.

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the year commencing from 1st January, 1921, will be received up to 12 o'clock by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, on Saturday, the 6th November, 1920.

A sum of Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must accompany the tender as earnest money, without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

Copies of the tender forms with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Store-keeper, Junagad State Railway, on payment of Re. 1 (one) only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Store-keeper,
Junagad State Railway.

Junagad, 1st October, 1920. 5434

FOR SALE.

1. Two English GARNER LORRIES, 4½ ton each with passenger body or platform, fitted with new Engine in perfect running order open to trial. New tyres on back, front ones in very good condition. Price Rs. 10,000 each or near offers.

2. One OVERLAND TRUCK—just overhauled. Chain driven capacity 1 ton passenger or platform body. Solid tyres on back and pneumatic tyres on front. Price Rs. 4,000 or near offers.

3. One OVERLAND CAR, 33 model, in very good condition and in good working order, open to trial. Price Rs. 3,000 or near offers.

Please apply to HOME MINISTER in His Highness' Government, Alwar, up to 20th October, 1920, at the latest. 5426

WANTED.

WANTED for the Uganda Railway Administration (East Africa Protectorate), three YARD FOREMEN, able to read and write English and experienced in Shunting operations. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications plus allowances in accordance with the Regulations in force. Period of engagement is three years under an agreement with free passage to and from Africa. For further particulars apply in writing only with copies of certificates to:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents in India, East African
Protectorates & Uganda Railway,
5131 Nicol Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified MANAGER for the Balaghat Distt. Bank. Apply stating qualifications, experience, age, present salary and terms with copies of testimonials to the HON. SECRETARY, Provident fund and service governed by Civil Service Regulation.

S. B. KHADILKAR,
Hony. Secretary.
Distt. Bank, Balaghat. 5379

TO COTTON MILL OWNERS AND AGENTS.

A firm of high standing and best References (at Amritsar and Lahore) importing Piece-Goods and Yarns from Overseas is desirous of entering into Business relations with Cotton Goods manufacturers or Mill Agents as Agents or Principal Buyers. Sole Agencies for Northern India also undertaken. Large sales guaranteed. Please correspond with S. M. C., c/o "The Bombay Chronicle." 5295

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

SECOND CALL OF RUPEES SEVEN, ANNAS EIGHT PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors held on the 15th day of July 1920 a Call of Rupees annas 8 per share was made and it was determined that such Call should be paid the 1st day of November 1920 at the Head Office of the Bank, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, or at any of the following Branches:—

Sub-branches:—Shroff Bazaar (Sha Memon Street) Share Bazaar (Apollo Street).
CALCUTTA: (28, Dalhousie Square).
Sub-branch:—Bara Bazaar.
CAWNPORE,
Sub-branch:—Chandausi.
HYDERABAD, (Deccan).
LUCKNOW.
Sub-branch:—Hathras.
MADRAS, (9, Popham's Broadway).
RANGOON

and that interest at the rate of nine centum per annum will be charged on amounts not paid on the due date from such date date of payment. The payments in respect of this Call will only be accepted if the amount covers the Call due on all the Shares of which members are registered as holders on the 12th day of September 1920 and upon production of the Notice which will be sent to all such shareholders through the post. Any shareholder not having received this Notice by the 15th day of October 1920 should immediately communicate with the Tata Industrial Bank Limited, Share Transfer Department, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, when a duplicate will be issued.

All remittances must be made in Government Currency Notes, or by cheques or Bankers' drafts payable in Bombay free of charge. Payments by Money Order cannot be accepted and will be returned.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 13th day of September to the 30th day of September 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. H. PARKER.
Secretary.
16th, July, 1920 5062

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of prize books for municipal schools, on or before 18-10-20. A List of Books and Conditions for contract can be had from the Storekeeper. An earnest money of Rs. 25 should be submitted with the tender.

(Sd.) N. D. MEHTA.
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Stores Department,
Ahmedabad, 5th October, 1920. 5447

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality, a qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, registered under the Bombay Medical Act for the Pandharpur Municipal Dispensary. Applicants should submit their applications with testimonials and the pay on which they will accept the post should be mentioned in their applications which should reach before the 31st of October, 1920.

(Sd.) V. S. TAMBE.
Chief Officer.

Pandharpur, 4th October, 1920. 5448

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD,

CIRCULARS, containing offer of new shares, Forms of application and Renunciation, have been posted by our London Office to all shareholders. The premium of £7/10 per share is being placed to the Reserve Fund making the authorised Capital of the Bank £4,000,000, Subscribed Capital £4,000,000. Paid up Capital £2,000,000 and the Reserve Fund £2,300,000. The £20 per share will be payable £10 on application by 15th November, 1920, and £10 by 15th December, 1920. Interest at 6 per cent per annum will be allowed on such payments as from dates thereof to 31st December, 1920, and the new shares will participate in respect of dividends for the year commencing 1st January, 1921. Fractional shares will be sold and the amount realised over £20 per share will be for the benefit of the shareholders entitled to same.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.,
Bombay.
5449

THE VIRGIN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, the STATUTORY MEETING of The Virgin Mills, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 10, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th October, 1920 at p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

"To receive and adopt the statutory Report and Audited Statement of Capital Account as at 30th September, 1920."

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th October, 1920 to 19th October, 1920 both days inclusive.

Dated this 6th day of October, 1920.

By order of the Board,
BAPTIST & CO.,
Managing Agents. 5450

NOTICE

SALE OF MOST VALUABLE PROPERTY Under instructions from the owner Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co., Auctioneers, East Street, Poona will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION sale at the under mentioned premises on the 10th October 1920, at 4 p.m. The premises hereunder mentioned subject to the Rules and Regulations of the tenure of lands in the Poona Cantonment and subject to the conditions of the sale:—House No. 2419, in East Street, Poona, now in the tenancy of the Commercial Press Poona.

LUDHA EBRAHIM & CO.,
5195

NOTICE,

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND OF THE BOMBAY UNITED SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
In Liquidation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Liquidators will pay the Ordinary Share-holders Rs. 1,200 (Rs. Twelve hundred only) per share registered in the Books of the Company as the 1st instalment of the assets to be destributed amongst them at the Office of the Liquidotors Oriental Buildings, Fort, on and after THURSDAY the 21st October, 1920, between the hours of 3 and 5 p.m. except on Sundays and Public Holidays on production of share certificates.

MULJI B. BARBHAYA,
MULRAJ KHATAU,
Liquidators.

Oriental Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 11th October, 1920. 5353

B, B, & C, I, RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the work of loading, unloading and stacking coal and other fuel at the Parel Workshops, Parel and Bandra Running Engine sheds, and Colaba station for a period of twelve months lommencing from 1st November, 1920, are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office opposite Church Gate station Bombay on MONDAY, the 25th October, 1920, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.)

Forms of tender can be had from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel at Re. 1 each. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 100 (one hundred) in cash must be deposited with the Assistant Auditor Cash and Pay Branch, Bombay by each tenderer and a receipt for the amount should be attached to the tender, otherwise it will not be considered (N. B. Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

A. C. OWEN
Secretary to Agent.

Church Gate
4th October, 1920. 5316

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the members of the Amreli Relief Fund Committee will be held on the 17th instant at Amreli in Shree Nagnath temple at about 4 p.m., when those members that have contributed Rs. 50 and above are invited to attend to pass the accounts and dispose of the balance.

PRESIDENT,
Amreli Relief Fund Committee.
Amreli, 8th October, 1920. 5460

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "TAIAN MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOPINATH MAHADEO MESTRI, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my clients.

All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Picket Road Kalbadevi Bapooji Daruwall's house and to the assessar of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Fazindary land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Upper Mahim on the Western side of Lady Jamsedji Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under G Ward Number 5917 and Street Number 393 at Lady Jamesdji Road and bearing Collector's New Survey Number 76 Collector's New Number 4437 and Old Number 552 standing in the name of Gopinath Mahadev Mestry in the books of the Municipality and containing by admeasurement 287 square yards or thereabouts and which are bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the private passage, on or towards the West by the vacant ground of the cart of the Saint Michael Church on or towards the north by the private passage and beyond that partly by the house of Aitwar Shravan and partly by the house of Gabriel Antone Kollies and on or towards the south by the gully and beyond that the property of Mr. P. Demello and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor together with the out houses trees plants ways baths passages wells, waters, lights, privileges, easements, advantages, and all appurtenances, to the said hereditaments and premises and all the estate right title and interest claim and demand what soever of the said vendor or into and upon the said premises and every part thereof.

Dated the 11th October, 1920
BHAISHANKER LALUBHAI OZA.
Purchaser's Pleader. 5456

NOTICE.

NOTICE FOR SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE BUILDING SITE KNOWN AS DUBASH'S NEPEAN SEA ROAD PLOTS NOS. 8 AND 9.

THE follwing valuable plots Nos. 8 and 9 of the Dubash's Nepean Sea Road Estate, together with all the building material, lying thereon belonging to our client are for sale. The foundations of the buildings proposed to be erected thereon are almost completed. Sealed offers are invited upto 12 noon on Saturday, the 23rd October, 1920. The sealed offers will be opened in the office of the undersigned on Saturday the 23rd day of October, 1920, at 3 p.m. The undersigned are not bound to accept the highest offer or any offer. The purchaser whose offer is accepted shall pay Rs. 25,000 in respect of each plot as earnest money and the sale must be completed within 2 months. The sale is subject to the general stipulations regarding Dubash's Nepean Sea Road Estate. The plots were originally of the Pension and Tax and Quit and Ground rent tenure and are now redeemed. No Collector's Bill is to be paid therefor. The six monthly Municipal bill is only Rs. 2-5-0 for each plot. Plot No. 8 admeasures 1273-6 square yards and Plot No. 9 admeasures 1231 square yards. Offers are invited for both the plots together or individually.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of vacant land or ground being Plot Nos. 8 and 9 on the Nepean Sea Road Estate of Daraushaw Bomanji Dubash, originally of Pension and Tax and Quit and Ground Rent Tenure now redeemed, containing by admeasurement 1273-6 and 1231 square yards respectively or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Nepean Sea Road, within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay forming part of a large piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 573, and 104A, New Nos. 2736 and 11317, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 3 and 4/7139 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3326 (7) and 3326 (8) and Street Nos. 76 (F) 76 (G) and bounded as follows.—that is to say, on or towards the East by Plot No. 10 sold to Rustomji Phirozsha Mehta, on or towards the West by Plot No. 7 agreed to be sold to Kanjibhai Wardhaman Vicumsi, on or towards the North by the property of Pestonji Pirojshah and on or towards the South by the proposed Road.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1920.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Solicitors, High Court,
121, Esplanade Road,
Old Agra Bank Buildings. 5451

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FAZALALLY JIWAJI ALLIBHOY, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property which he has contracted to purchase from Mr. Framroze Manekji Bharoocha.

All persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim which shall then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust land or ground admeasuring 561 square yards or thereabouts forming a part of a large piece of land known as Plot No. 34 on the Colaba Reclamation Estate of the Trustees of the City of Improvement Trust with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate being and lying on the Wodehouse Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,084 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9765 and 9705 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "A" Ward No. 225-(36) and Street No. 1200 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the South East by Wodehouse Road, on or towards the South West by Plot No. 33 of the said Estate leased to Jiwaji Dinshaw Gandhi, on or towards the North East by Plot 35 of the said Estate leased to Ebrahimbhoy Ismailbhoy Kassum and on or towards the North West by Plot No. 27 of the said Estate leased to Hormusji Manekji Mehta.

Dated this 11th day of October 1920.
CAPTAIN & WAIDYA.
Purchaser's Attorneys. 5458

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PIROZSHA SORABJI MEHENTI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant who has agreed to sell his immoveable property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written to our client Sheth HAJI SHAKOOR GANY has this day placed our said client SHETH HAJI SHAKOOR GANY in possession of the said immoveable property and that our client has from this day become solelly entitled to the rents and profits of the said immoveable property including the bungalow standing on a portion thereof. Any one dealing with the said Pirozsha Sorabji Mehenti in relation to the said immoveable property or interfering with our client's possession thereof shall do so at his own risk.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 7,354 square yards which with the buildings standing thereon, is registered in Books of the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay under Collector's Old No. 573, Collector's New No. 2737, Old Survey No. 48 and New Survey No. 7140 of the Pension and Tax Tenure and under Collector's Old No. 104, Collector's New No. 11315 Old Survey No. 341 and New Survey No. 7149 of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 3324 (1) 3324 (2), 3324 (3) and Street Nos. 1 2 and 3, situate at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the property formerly of the late Haji Haroon Sidick deceased, on the South by the property formerly of Framji Cawasji Marker, but now of Bomanji Kassinath on the West by the Sea and on the East by the Nepean Sea Road.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1920.
PURSHOTTAMRAI & CO.,
Attorneys for Haji Shakoor Gany.
56, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 5476

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ISMAIL MAHOMED, of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14K, Hummum Street Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Fazandari tenure together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Western side of Bengalpura or Oomerkhady 2nd Road, now called Tandel Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 367 4/9 three hundred and sixty-seven and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. No. Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 3107 and bounded on the East by the said Tandel Street or Bengalpura or Oomerkhady second road, on the West by the Khoja Mahomedan Burial Ground on the North by another property of the Vendor and on the South by the house of Khoja Mulji Rahim which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 2298 and Street Nos. 144-148 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the Western side of Tandal Street, outside the Fort of Bombay containing by admeasurement 232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Tandel Street, on or towards the West by the Mahomedan Burial Ground, on or towards the North by the common sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Abdul Gani and on or towards the South by the common sweepers passage and beyond that by another property of the Vendor and which land is held under Fazendari tenure and forms part of a larger piece of ground registered in the Books of the of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20 New No 142, Old Survey No. 2163 and New Survey No. 3107 and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3299 and Street Nos. 150-154.

Dated this 11th day of October, 1920.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
5462 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DHUNBAI BOMANJI WADIA and BOMANJI HORMASJI WADIA, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell to my clients the below mentioned property free from all incumbrances claims and demands whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any interest, estate, right, title, claim or demand whatsoever in, to, upon or in respect of the said property or any portion thereof by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lien; lease, mortgage, maintenance possession, sale, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Godavari Building" at Andheri, District Thana, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed at the expiry of that period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Khoti tenure, situate lying and being at Vile-Parle, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, and entered in the Vile-Parle Khot's books and the Record of Rights of that village under Entry No. 986—and bearing Survey No. 177, Pot No. 17, area 2½ gun has, assessment 0-5-9; and all which land is bounded as follows: that is on or towards the North by the land of Lady Janbai Tharia Topan, on or towards the South by the land of Bhoirlal Choonilal, on or towards the East by the land of Gabrel Jacin Miscuitta and on or towards the west by the land of Sorabji Dossabhoy Bulsara.

Dated this 9th day of October, 1920.
GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL, LL.B.
5459 Vakil High Court.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA
EVERY DAY AT 6-30 AND 10 P.M.
The seven reel photoplay
"THE CONFESSION."
SEE how justice is dealt out in God's own country amid ruggedness of nature, where men are strong and women pure, makes the greatest screen story in years.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/-, Ans. 8 and 4, (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each).

THE NOBLE IGNOBLE MAN!
The Highwayman who was honest and the gentleman who was a Bandit!
"CAPTAIN SWIFT"
(6 Reels—6000 feet).
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers offer this week a pathetic and powerful screen version of the tremendously successful stage play that has kept the London Theatres ringing for over a generation past.
It is a Vitagraph Super-Production, featuring the pre-eminently popular Idol of the Screen.
EARLE WILLIAMS
as the BURGLAR—HERO!
"CAPTAIN SWIFT"
About a generation ago "Captain Swift" held the centre of the spoken stage in England and America. It was a tremendous success. To-day the film production of this play is scheduled to occupy a place of honour even greater than that of its namesake. "Captain Swift" is the story of an Australian highwayman who reforms and goes to England to live as a gentleman. He falls in love with Stellar Darbisher, and just as things begin to move smoothly Captain Swift's past bobs up and threatens to ruin everything.
West-End Cinema
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)
A Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 P.M. (S.T.)
SATURDAY NEXT!
"SALOME"
Starring the Great Enchantress of the Screens
THEDA BARA
A Film that has cost a huge fortune. You know this weird Maiden of the world-wide fame, the Immortal Salome, who lives in History in letters of blood one of the most powerful of the Bible.
"SALOME"
Only figuratively did she die. She is as potent to-day as then. She lives again incarnate in Theda Bara. She is Princess Passion, come to rule again the senses of men, to abush the good and goad the evil again to tread underfoot the quivering hearts of fools laid bare. See this Supreme Fox spectacle at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR Every Evening at 9-30 p.m. Sunday Matinee at 5-30 p.m.

Reynolds Denniston Ld. presents the

DENNISTON PLAYERS

In Latest American Dramas, Comedies & Farces

To-night Tuesday, 12th Oct. at 9-30 p.m.

The Great London and New York Success

"EYES OF YOUTH"

A Mystery Plan in 4 Acts,

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Every Evening at 6-30 p.m. A Story of Mystery and Crime

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LAST FEW NIGHTS ! LAST FEW NIGHTS ! !

W. BANVARD presents his 1920-21

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25 Artistes Direct from London including the

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"SONG PIE" An Original Musical Revue

First appearance of Isabelle, Lyrix Soprano

Booking at Rose & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7. p.m. at the Theatre.

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TOMMY BURNS *VS* JOE BECKET

"BUMPING INTO BROADWAY"

Featuring HAROLD LLOYD Million Dollar Comedy

"THE KNOCK OUT" Featuring **CHARLIE CHAPLIN**

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TO-NIGHT

RUTH ROLAND

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ADVENTURES OF RUTH

THE LAST THREE CONCLUDING EPISODES

PATHE GAZETTE

News from everywhere

POPULAR PRICE

***TIME*:**

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ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

DON'T FORGET

The Last Week is silently dribbling away. Let not that loving pair who have faced such tremendous vicissitudes to come into their own—JACK HOXIE and ANN LITTLE, will be bidding the Final Adien Friday next.

The happiest moments of

"Lightning Bryce"

are those when he during this concluding Instalment brings his inveterate for solvang to book, and brings, his sweetest fiancee Rate arnold closer to his heart.

A Comedy in the Programme

To-Night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road).

Next Saturday at this Globe Cinema, a startling Picture of Love, Thrills and Adventure!

HOUDINI

in quite a new role,

"Terror in Island"

A Paramount Artcraft Picture

This is not a Serial.

The world's master wizard in a fascinating romance of sunken treasure, puzzling plots, deadly encounters and miraculous escapes. Beginning in the shop of a Yankee inventor; ending on the shore of a South Sea Iale,

Enough, Thrills for Ten Pictures Crowded into Six Breathless Reels Please note: This Film is NOTE Shown anywhere before.

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

TWO THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL

"The man of might"

and

"The Scarlet Runner"

Each Episode a complete story

"SHOOT ON SIGHT"

A Pollard Comedy.

Bombay's Popular Picture Rendezvous.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, GIRGAUM

PRESENT THIS WEEK

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT

of the soul-stirring Serial

THE GREAT GAMBLE

A serial electric in DYNAMIC force and high voltage climaxes.

THIS WEEK episodes 10-11-12 together with a side-splitting Loko comedy.

Four Shows Daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m

COMING ATTRACTIONS

From 23rd Oct. 1920.

Another Gorgeous Indian Master Picture

KANSA VADHA

produced by

THE HINDUSTHAN FILM Co.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 7th.

		Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		4,000
„ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp.		—
„ „ Sales of East Indians		—
„ „ Imports		—
Mid. American Spot		19.87
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		52.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	28.53
	Jan.	21.74
	Mar.	21.38
New Orleans. (a.m.	Oct.	22.52
	Jan.	21.24

Liverpool, Oct. 8th.

		Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		8,600
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
„ „ Sales of East Indian		350
„ „ Imports		—
Mid. Americans Spot		19.49
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		51.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time)	Oct.	2[illegible].05
	Jan.	2[illegible]0
	Mar.	20.80
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Oct.	21.78
	Jan.	20.60

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 7th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices
Oct.	16.83
Nov.	16.60
Dec.	—
Jan.	16.39
Feb.	—
Mar.	16.27
April	—
May	16.05
June	—
July	Mutilated.
Aug.	—
Sept.	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Liverpool, Oct. 8th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
Oct.	16.54
Nov.	—
Dec.	16.33
Jan.	16.22
Feb.	—
Mar.	16.07
April	—
May	15.70
June	—
July	15.44
Aug.	—
Sept.	—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 7th

Months	To-day's price.
Oct.	16.77
Nov.	16.57
Dec.	16.64
Jan.	16.43
Feb.	16.28
March	16.15
April	16.01
May	15.88
June	15.74
July	15.60
Aug.	15.42
Sept.	15.24

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

Liverpool. Oct. 8th.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	16.47
Nov.	16.27
Dec.	16.25
Jan.	16.11
Feb.	15.96
Mar.	15.82
April	15.70
May	15.59
June	15.45
July	15.31
Aug.	15.13
Sept.	14.95

Tone:—Quiet.
Manchester Market:—Slow.
Yarns:—Dull.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 7th

M.G. Bengal Good	7.75
„ „ Fully Good	8.0
„ „ Fine	9.00
„ No. 1 Oomra Good	12.75
„ „ „ Fully Good	13.75
„ „ „ Fine	14.35
„ Broach Good M.G.	14.35
„ „ „ „	14.85
„ „ „ „	15.35
„ Scinde Good	7.57
„ „ Fully Good	8.32
„ „ Fine	8.82

Liverpool, Oct. 8th.

M.G. Bengal Good	7.7
„ „ Fully Good	8.5
„ „ Fine	9.0
„ No. 1 Oomra Good	12.6
„ „ „ Fully Good	13.5
„ „ „ Fine	14.1
„ Broach Good M.G.	14.1
„ „ „ Fully Good	14.60
„ „ „ Fine	15.1
„ Broach Good	7.5
„ „ Fully Good	8.32
„ „ Fine	8.82

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London. Oct. 8th

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	8,000
„ Forwarded	43,000
„ Imports	11,000
„ Stock	911,000
Actual Weekly Sales	15,000
Water Twist	3/4
Printers Cloth	81

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Oct. 7th.

THE BANK OF ENGLND for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£		£
Tortal Bullion	123,200,000	Inc	100,000
Public Deposits	21,200,000	Inc.	5,100,000
Other do.	13[illegible],800,000	Inc.	23,800,000
Govt. Securities	63,800,000	Inc.	41,900,000
Other do.	9[illegible],000,000	Dec.	13,300,000
Notes and Gold	13,800,000	Dec.	300,000

The BANK RESERVE is 8% of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 6th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		29,000
„ Exports to Great Britain		..
„ „ to Continent		2000
Futures at New York	Oct.	23.66
„ „ „	Jan.	21.83
„ „ „	Mar.	21.47
Spot Cotton at New York		25.25
„ „ Orleans		22.25
Future at New Orleans	Oct.	22.60
„ „ „	Jan.	21.30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		7¼
Demand Bills		3.50.50
Silver Commercial Bars		—
U. S. Mined Refined		99⅛
Do. Foreign		88⅝

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 11th.

Founding Loan 4% 1960/90	8
Victory Bonds 4%	£78½
War Loan 5% 1929/47	684 3/4
Consols 2½%	45 5/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	..
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loans	53
Government Securities 3%	45
Ex. On London at Paris France	52-.5

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£104
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£98½
Copper Braziers	£162
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	38

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	1/6½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. Paid Buyers	1/6

Tone:—Dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	64
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Sellers	65/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Sellers	66

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Sept.-Oct Buyers	£ 33
Rapeseed Yellow Cuzrrat, 416lbs ex-Ship Sept.-Oct.	£33½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct Sellers	£32
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept Oct. Quiet Easier	£18
Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Jan. Feb. Paid seller	£23½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Paid Sellers..	£14½
Toria Rapeseed.—Sept.-Oct. Paid	£34

London, Oct. 11th.

WHEAT.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lb. Quoted	24
Australian—61lbs. Paid	96

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

For forward business for Lautherns nothing was done in the Marwari Bazar. The nominal quotations was Rs. 417.

At Colaba no business was reported far Southerns. The rate was Rs. 416/17 nominal.

Ready market continues to be quiet. Stock is increasing gradually. About 1000 Rs. are reported to have been sold last Saturday.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Oct. 9th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Davis	No. 10	1	0	0
Sa urji	No. 10½	0	15	0
Gurumbhai	No. 13½	1	1	6
Sapurji	No. 6½	0	12	9
Japan	No. 40/1	2	1	6
Do	No. 4x/2	2	4	0
Do	No. 2/40	2	1	6

METAL.

[illegible] rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations

Oct. 9th 1920

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	88	0	0
Do.	1	88	0	0
Do.	1¼	89	0	0
Do.	1½	89	0	0
Do.	1¾	87	0	0
Do.	2	87	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Oct. 9th 1920.

	per Md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	80	0	0
Do.	1	82	0	0
Do.	1¼	82	0	0
Do.	1/2	82	0	0
Do.	1¾	83	0	0
Do.	2	83	0	0
Japanese Copper Barrs		—	—	—
Panch teka Joint		25	0	0
Copper English-Barrs		51	0	0
[illegible]-Barrs		39	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazar rates.

Bombay, Oct. 9th 1920. 6 p. m.

Ready.	Bazar Terms Rs.	a.	p.	Rail. Deliver. Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-30	59	0	0	9	0	0
„ „ Cawnpore 70-38	59	0	0	9	0	0
„ Karachi Bangla	59	0	0	9	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13	12	0	14	0	0
„ „ Cawnpore	13	12	0	14	0	0
„ Yellow Cawnpore	14	4	0	15	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	18	4	0	18	14	0
„ Thin	17	0	0	17	12	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	100	0	0	20	8	0
„ Gajar 75-85	96	0	0	19	8	0
„ Gajar 50-50	90	0	0	18	8	0
„ Black	76	8	0			
Poppyseed, White	16	4	0	17	4	0
Groundnuts	88	0	0			
Mowraseed	7	12	0	8	4	0
Barley	50	0				
Castorseed	54	0	0	11	4	0
Cottonseeds	39	0	0	5	8	0
Forward.	Rs.	a.	p.			
Wheat May	9	12	6			
Linseed May	18	3	3			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Oct. 11.

REPORT.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 26/11.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 115.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 76.
5½ War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 70.
4 per cent Terminal Loan 93.
3½ per cent Paper 57/4.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 66.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 66.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 65.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was strong owing speculators buyings.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Bnd. Advance 2,[illegible], By. Cotton 1,070 N. By. Dyeing 2,970, Century 985, Cent. India 5,570, Colaba Land 2,050, Crescent 602/8, Currimbhoy 1,155, David 1,527/8, Fazulbhoy 1,065, Finlay 1,065, End. Bleaching 210. Ind. Malwa 560, Kasturchand 1,820, Kohinoor 3,355, New Great 859, Pearis 1,100, Shapurji 885, Simplex 795, Swan 1,085, Swadeshi 4,670, Tata Mill 2,050.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 815, By Burma 690, By. Burma N.I. 225 pr, Bt. Burma Petrol 18, By. Tramway 765, Bundi Cement 41/8, By. Steam 470, Katni Ord 245, Katni Defd. 1,200, New India Ins. 3 pr. Shivrajpur 39/8, Tata Ord 132/8, Tata Defd 742/8, Tata Hydro 960, Tata Oil 262/8, Tata Bank 28, Scindia Steam 4/8 dis.

The whole of the menial staff of the Rangoon General Hospital is out on strike since Saturday morning.

Colonel His Highness Prince Amoradhat of Siam, Major J. Carruthers and Captain Lung Songkram Bakdi arrived at Simla on October 8th and are staying at Viceregal Lodge as guest of Their Excellencies.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

The Bombay monsoon is very weak. Storm in the Bay is of slight intensity and its centre is now close to Saugar Island. It is moving in a north-easterly direction and will cross the Coast to East of that station during the day.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal and local in Upper Burma, Assam. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar and Orissa, Bombay Deccan and Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair two inches, Moulmein three, Akyab, Lashio, Maymyo one and a half, Mandalay, Sibsagar one, Narayan gunj one and a half, Barisal four. Jessore three, Saugar Island six, Calcutta, Burdwan one and a half, Mymensing one.

Temperature is high in the Punjab and Rajputana.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Bengal.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 11th Oct. 1920

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 9th Oct. 1918.	1919
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
[illegible] (Observatory)				67.85
Fort (St. George's Hospital)				76-38
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)				72.10
Sywalla (J. J. Hospital)				77-54

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY THE 11th OCT. 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity: 8 hrs.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure [illegible] June 1 [illegible]	
PERSIAN GULF—							
Bushire..	—	—	—		—	—	—
Do. (8th)	92 8	77.8	91		—0.01	0	—
Jask	95.6	75.1	94		—0.08	0	—
Muskat	..	..	—		—	—	—
Do. ( )	..	..	—		—	—	—
PUNJAB—							
Multan	99.6	71.5	52		—2.52	3.80	—
Rawalpindi	94 7	64.2	45		—9.54	12.46	—
Lahore	97.7	69.3	62		—7.51	7.82	—
Sirsa	99 9	72.9	49		—6.70	[illegible]	—
Ambala	99.2	75.0	42		—11 44	12.33	—
Delhi	96.2	70.2	65		—2.29	20.90	—
UNITED PROVINCES.							
Agra	101.5	72.8	39		—2.90	20.91	—
Mainpuri	100.3	69.9	52		—3.[illegible]	20.11	—
Jhansi	10[illegible].4	[illegible]0.8	42		—14.36	19.00	—
Cawnpore	92.6	69.3	71		—14.76	20.06	—
Allahabad	95.6	72.0	63		—1.86	38.01	—
SIND & RAJPUTANA.							
Jacobabad	100 1	74 0	29		—0.72	1.44	—
Karachi	86.3	78 0	78		—3.54	0.55	—
Ajmer	98.6	67.0	22		+2.45	20.46	—
Jaipur	101.9	68.0	41		+7.14	43.42	—
Kotah	103.4	73.0	23		—3.19	31.11	—
Mount Abu		74.4	70		—22.46	33.44	—
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—							
Bhuj	97.0	7625	651		—3.18	10.46	—
Dwarka	87.0	80 6	89		—8.60	10.06	—
Veraval	86.2	78.4	84		—1.[illegible]	[illegible] 35	—
Rajkot	10[illegible].0	72.8	79		—5.9[illegible]	19 1[illegible]	—
Bhavnagar Para	102.2	74.5	48		—1.11	30.24	—
Surat	93.2	76.0	72		—12.53	47.14	—
Ahmedabad	102 9	65.6	64		—9.21	19.16	—
Deesa	103.7	69.6	36		—8.95	3.69	—
Neemuch	98.9	71.3	56		+1.02	47.56	—
Indore	96.1	63..	5		+4.79	34.00	—
CENTRAL PROVINCES			8				
Jubbulpore	92.3	65.0	51		—18.60	30.74	—
Saugor	96.2	75.6	31		—6.04	34.40	—
Hoshangabad	95.2	64.1	72		—12.50	31.72	—
Khandwa	100 5	66.3	65		—3 53	42.81	—
Akola	102 5	66.2	34		—16.81	10.47	—
Amraoti	101 1	68.3	52		—14.74	13.76	—
Nagpur	97.8	69.3	59		—16.43	7.24	—
Chanda	96.1	64.0	67		—19.07	28.32	—
Raipur	92.8	74.4	5		—10 77	33.96	—
KONKAN—			8				
Bombay	90 2	79.4	73		—29.18	39.72	—
Ratnagiri	86.7	78.1	85		—88.89	57.55	0.11
Marmugoa	85.5	74.8	93		—12.17	74.79	0.10
Karwar	85.9	75.6	9		—31.72	30.06	..
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—	98.2						
Malegaon	96.0	68.5	69		—10.68	9.18	—
Ahmednagar	86 0	65.3	70		—9.78	9.00	—
Poona	85 9	69.9	80		—0.30	21.89	—
Sholapur	96.6	69.3	81		—11.04	12.87	—
Bijapur	95 8	71 1	78		—3.1	12.43	—
Belgaum	82 8	66.3	92		—3.31	35.36	—
Aurangabad	97 9	69.7	55		—16.14	7.71	—
Nizamabad (Inds).	97.9	61.8	55		—12.93	23.57	—
Hyderabad	99.2	66.9	48		—9.55	15.89	—
MALABAR & CEYLON.							
Mangalore	88.0	75.2	83		+0.98	11115	0.05
Calicut	83.[illegible]	70.1	94		+31 10	254[illegible]	1.05
Cochin	86.7	[illegible].7	86		+29.54	10575	0.0[illegible]
Colombo	84.7	74.1	96		+3 91	47.47	0.34
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—							
Masulipatam	93.8	76.2	89		—2.41	21 39	0.07
Bellary	9[illegible].6	69 5	78		—2.6	14.9[illegible]	..
Cuddapha	93.6	72 9	89		—1.66	18.45	0.[illegible]
Madras	96 7	77.4	8[illegible]		—1.38	6.70	..
Bangalore	83.[illegible]	[illegible] 9	88		—5.64	18 3[illegible]	..
Coimbatore	90.[illegible]	73 0	87		—1.2[illegible]	6.0[illegible]	..
Trichinopoly	93.4	75 4	86		+4.51	17 66	0.9[illegible]
Negapatam	90.0	76.9	88		+2.38	13 09	0.06

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th October 1920. giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect and day temperature is in excess at Ambala and Rawalpindi. Night temperature is above the average throughout; at Multan it is 10 deg. above normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is locally below normal. Temperature is above the average both by day and night at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains below normal in Rajputana where both day and night temperatures are above the average, while in Sind night temperature alone is in excess. Jodhpur records a maximum of 103 deg. F.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear except for moderate cloud over Rajkot and Bhavnagar-Para. Humidity is above normal at most stations. Day temperature is above the average except at Surat, Veraval and Bhuj; Ahmedabad records a maximum of 103 deg. F. and Deesa 104 deg. F. night temperature is above the average except in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is below normal except in the western districts. Day temperature is above normal, the excess being considerable Berar where Akola records a maximum of 102 deg. F. night temperaure is in excess at some stations in the west.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature is above the average at a few stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.43 in. of rain. Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded in the south. Humidity is below normal in Hyderabad and in the north of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is above normal except at Poona and Belgaum, the excess ranging up to 10 deg. at Nizamabad; night temperature is in excess at Sholapur and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry except for a few showers in the south Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is high to the north of latitude 16 deg. N. except on and near the coast. Night temperature is above the average over the whole of north west India. Fine clear weather prevails in northern India.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely except for a few showers in the extreme south of the Peninsula

India Telegraphic Summary for the 10th October 1920.

The Bombay monsoon is very weak. The storm in the Bay is of slight intensity and its centre is now close to Saugor Island. It is moving in a north-northeasterly direction and will cross the coast to the east of that station during the day. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Bengal, and local in Upper Burma and Assam. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar and Orissa, the Bombay Deccan and Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair two inches; Moulmein three; Akyab, Lashio, Maymyo one and a half; Mandalay, Sibsagar one; Narayanganj one and a half; Barisal four; Jessore three; Saugor Island six; Calcutta, Burdwan one and a half; Mymensingh one.

Temperature is high in the Punjab and Rajputana.



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UP-COUNTRY ORDERS EXECUTED BY V.P.P. GUARANTEE GIVEN.

COUNCIL IMPRESSIONS.

FUTURE MINISTERS,

(From Our Special Representative.)

The last session of the Bombay Legislative Council under the old rules was held at Poona on the 27th 28th and 29th September last, and the Council was able to dispose of a good deal of legislative business of varied importance. It seems easy for Government to curtail considerably the discussion on matters of general public interests, to change the course of legislative business without the slightest notice and to get through Bills in as hurried a manner as possible. There is no such thing as talking a measure out, although Hon. Members even during the present regime are but too familiar with the attempt to stop all further discussion on any matter which the Government consider has been sufficiently threashed out in debate.

Passed Over.

What several members of the present Council, that is, to say of the non-official elected variety, resented most was the habit of passing over a resolution simply because the member who was to move it happened to be for the momet absent from the Council chamber. There was no attempt made to ring the division bell so as to draw the attention of members absent to the necessity of being present, so as to give a chance to the mover of the resolution to learn that his time to initiate discussion had arrived. Last time comment and judgement upon quite a number of important rtsolutions were omitted because the members moving them happened to be absent severally under the impression that the discussion on the particular matter which had engaged the attention of the Council when they walked out into the tea room or elsewhere would last long enough to enable them to be back in their places and move their resolutions. If there is an incomprehensible desire on the part of some members to put down resolutions and then to withdraw them after a graceful acknowledgment to the Member-in-charge, who is supposed to have looked into the matter, there is an equally incomprehensible policy latterly observed by the Government bench in taking up a resolution for discussion between two Bills. The convenience of the Member-in-charge is the only determining factor apparently in regulating the conduct of business but it remains to be seen how far this sort of thing will continue when our diarchy begins.

Aspirants for Ministerships.

Mention has already been made in these Columns of the irritating manner in which resolutions evidently relating to matters of vital public interest have been disallowed on the flimsy excuse that the referred only to questions of administrative detail. Will this vexatious policy continue in the new Council? What chance will the ordinary member have in our enlarged provincial assembly to bring forward a private Bill? These are matters which are being discussed by members who hope to enter the new Council and to take an important part in shaping the conduct of its business. They hope that the standing orders of the house of Commons will be followed in Bombay and that a healthy tradition and convention will grow up which will safeguard the rights and interests of the average member. This will of course, depend upon the manner in which the president of the new Council performs his duties. There is a large volume of opinion in the present Council whch considers that the Ministers of the future will have to be particularly alive to the necessity of controlling a large number of adherents who will listen to their advice not only in pursuing some general lines of policy but also in the conduct of business. Who will the Ministers be? This was a matter of frequent comment and discussion in the lobby during the last session. There are several aspirants for these posts. The Nationalists, of course, are not going to enter the new Councils. It will, therefore, contain men who are perpetually thinking of the difficulties of the administration and who are content to take a "constructive" part in social and political affairs. It is rumoured that an Hon. member of high academic qualifications, who is sometimes humorously described as the "enfant terrible" of the Council, who takes a very keen interest in sanitary and educational progress and makes a hobby of proportional representation, is in the running for one of the Ministerships. Rivalling him for official favour is an astute lawyer, who also comes from the Deccan, whose diplomatic, thoughtful speeches always please the Government bench and who can be summed up as a judicious tactful personality giving one the idea that he has an immense power of constructive ability in reserve. In both cases, it is a question whether they will be able to lead and control elements which may prove refractory from time to time. The other Ministership is likely to go to any of the representatives who sit for Bombay, and one would not be surprised to find that an individual who represents either the cotton trade or the textile industry gets it.

The Lot of the poor.

A question which took up the time of the Council for a good many hours was the revision of the salaries of the lower subordinate grades in our various Government departments. Messrs. Upasani, Kamat and others have been ventilating the grievances of these humble clerks and teachers for the last three years. The growth of trade unionism in Bombay appears to have had its influence upon these unfortunate people and they have been mustering up courage and energy by banding themselves together in associations and unions in order to formulate their grievances and demand better terms of employment. Mr. Kamat had two important resolutions on the agenda regarding them. Rao Bahadur Garud and Rao Bahadur Sathe strove to get help for the vernacular teachers from the Finance Member, but it all came to nothing. The only thing that the Government could promise was a committee to consider these questions. How notorious is Government apathy regarding the subordinate grade could be seen from a memorial by a clerk lately in the educational department of the name of Mr. Vishvanath Krishna Sathe who has been representing his case to Government since July 1916. He served as a clerk in the Department of Agriculture and joined the Educational department because of better prospects. To his astonishment he found that outsiders like him self were always put back when questions of seniority were to be considered. After putting up a fight for four years he gave up the unequal struggle; and, as he pathetically observed in his last representation to Government: "If it becomes a settled fact that persons trying to disclose defective administration in any Government office are to be punished with loss of heir service it will shake the confidence of the people in Government and no one will ever dare to bring any defective principle to light."

One was glad to notice that during the last session mainly through the efforts of Mr. Kamat all these defective principles did come to light. He pointed out the hard lot of the untrained man in the Educational Department, of the undergraduate clerk in the other Departments of the *talati* who does not come up to the present Government sandard. He is simply to be weeded out according to the callous declaration of Mr. Mead, the Chief Secretary to the Government, and presumably an authority on this process of weeding out the unfortunate undesirables. One can only hope that the Committee which has been promised will take up this matter seriously. When in the Educational Department one finds a number of appointments ranging from 500 and upwards, newly created for one purpose or another, it is hard to imagine that it is financial necessity alone which prompts Government to be so stingy with their lower subordinate staff. As regards othe important measures before the last sessio it has to be admitted that Sir George Lloyd' Government has shown considerable tact and a welcome faith in the policy of privately bringing round intractable people to their views.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY ACT.

CERTAIN MISUNDERSTANDINGS REMOVED.

INDIA GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

The following communique is issued:—The Government of India have observed that certain misunderstandings have arisen regarding the provisions of the Aligarh Muslim University Act. It appears to be thought that this University will not, like the Benares Hindu University, possess privilege of establishing an admission examination. The arrangements regarding the admission examination to the Benares Hindu University were formulated in the regulations and in the case of the Aligarh University would naturally be formulated in the ordinances. Should the University desire to institute such an examination and should such an examination be classed as one of those recognised as equivalent to the intermediate examination of an Indian University incorporated by law, such an examination could, under the existing terms of the Act, be recognised as qualifying a student for admission. Since the establishment of the Benares Hindu University the situation has been substantially changed by the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission. A decision in this matter is likely therefore to depend in large measure upon the decision finally made regarding the Commission's report. The facts however so far as the Act is concerned are as stated above. The second point has reference to the framing of the first ordinances. It was not the intention of the Government of India to insist that the first ordinances should be made in a manner decided by the Governor-General in Council nor did this provision figure in the bill as introduced in Council. It was subsequently represented to the Government of India that it would be to the convenience of the University if this arrangement were made. The Government of India consequently accepted this amendment. The Muslim University Association will be consulted before any decision is taken in this matter. A third point is Section 40 of the Act which confers certain extraordinary powers upon the Government of India. These powers can be used only for the purpose of bringing the University into being and the intention of the section is to obviate difficulties such as have arisen at the initiation of other universities or of changes in existing universities. After the University has been brought into being this section will automatically cease to have any force.

U. P. PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE,

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 10.

Babu Bhawvan Das, President U. P. Provincial Conference arrived at Moradabad on Saturday and was taken in procession through decorated streets. Messrs. Gandhi, Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali also arrived yesterday and were similarly taken in procession. The Conference began in the evening. There were about 500 delegates of whom nearly 300 were from Moradabad. Among visitors are Swami Shradhanand, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Dr. Ansari. Moulvi Masud Hasan, Chairman of the Reception Committee laid stress on Non-Co-operation.

M. S. M. RAILWAY.

CHANGE IN TRAIN SERVICE

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 10.

The Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Company have in consequence of the Railway accident near Arkonam made several south-west and north-west lines from and to Madras practically daylight services. Mail trains from Mangalore and Bombay running into Madras will be detained at Katpadi and Reningunta and will thence start at day break arriving at Madras at 9-30 and 9-45 a.m. respectively. Bombay mail from Madras will start at 1 p.m., but will run to scheduled timings from Renigunta.

ALL ABOUT AGRA DISTURBANCES

BY ASAF ALI

Mr. Asaf Ali, who had been to Agra, accompanied by Hakim Ajmal Khan and Lala Shanker Lal in connection with the disturbances there, wires:

On the 10th a telegram was received from Agra from the Delhi Khilafat committee's office saying there was a dangerous condition created by the quarrel between Hindus and Moslems and some leaders must go there.

The same evening I found two messengers, one Hindu and one Moslem had come up from Agra and had by relating the details persuaded Hakim Sahib to go there. The latter asked me to make arrangements and I requested Lala Shankar Lal to accompany us with a dozen Home Rule and Moslem volunteers. The rest of the party consisted of Moulanas Abdulla and Arif and a dozen other volunteers. All of us left for Agra one same night and on our way acquainted ourselves with the full facts of the case. We were not concerned with the duty of judging and apportaining the blame, but were primarily concerned with restoring order and effecting a reconciliation between the excited factions. It was clear to us that the local leaders had lost control of the public and were rather nervous, especially as the authorities had expressed their helplessness beyond a certain point and the best efforts to cooperate with the authorities had produced no favourable result. In fact, the Superintenden of Police and his subordinates were alleged to have adopted a most objectionable attitude, inasmuch as they freely addressed inordinately ironical and sarcastic remarks to popular local leaders and were reported to have said "Why do you not send for advocates of Home Rule such as Mr. Gandhi to restore peace and order and prove your fitness for self-Government. We are unable to do more than what we have done, for if we adopt drastic measures to put down the riots you will come down upon us with never abating criticism. Are we not aware of the manner your countrymen are treating officials who helped to put down the Punjab rebellion? This is all we are able to do" or words to this effect. On our arrival we were greeted with suppressed enthusiasm by only a handful of men on the station. Messrs. Alaynabi and Prag Narain were there and also others. We first of all made inquiries about the affected areas and discovered that the entire trouble was confined to two quarters where the dregs of society fomented mischief at the instigation and covert assistance of certain interested parties. Our first act, therefore, was before we left the railway station to send a batch of ten Delhi Moslem volunteers under Maulana Abdullah to the Moslem affected quarters to reconnoitre and feel the situation and report within one hour. We then left the station. The local leaders appeared first very nervous, but seemed to hope for the best as Hakeen Sahib had arrived. As we drove through the city we found all the shops closed and the city wore an ugly and sephulchral look with hardly any passers-by. The city was profusely picquetted by foot and mounted police.

The next thing we did was to send another batch of six Delhi Hindu volunteers under Lala Shankar Lal to the Hindu affected quarters to reconnaiter the situation and if possible to prepare the ground for preliminary pourparlers. The Moslem reconnoitering party had meanwhile returned and its report proved most useful in the further negotiations with Moslem inhabitants. By this time the local Hindu and Moslem leaders had arrived at our headquariers and we sat down to prepare a list of men of influence in the different Mohallas who were summoned for consultation.

The Hindu reconnoitering party returned with favourable news, but there remained much work to be done in Moslem affected quarters. The Agra Khuddam Watan volunteers were sent to invite the men whose list had been prepared in consultation with local Hindu and Moslem local leaders. Hakim Sahib myself and party then proceeded to the residence of one or two influential Moslem leaders who had so far remained sullen and silent and whose participation in our programme of reconciliation was absolutely necessary. A frank and free discussion cleared the way for co-operation and once the sympathies of these gentlemen had been enlisted in our behalf the major part of our work was accomplished. This made it incumbent upon me to sally out with a party of Moslem volunteers to sap and mine the Moslem affected quarters. Assisted by volunteers and Maulanas Abdullah and Arif I succeeded in calming down the situation to desirable degree. It involved an elaborate campaign of stumping and much tactful manoeuvre with the masses. By 11-30 a.m. our party had covered the whole of the Moslem affected area and had reached within hailing distance of the Phulhatti Hindu affected quarter. At this point I had a gathering of nearly two thousand Moslems which I addressed to good purpose, for they all promised that the very hands which had held and brandished sticks would carry gralands and wreaths for the necks and brows of the Hindus of Agra. Our success appeared most astonishing for not more than 3 or 4 hours before that time the streets were declared impassable. A Hindu messenger from Phulhatti which is about 2 minutes walk from this point managed to find his way to me and asked me to accompany him to Phulhatti, where he told me Hakim Sahib was already addressing an exclusively Hindu gathering. Some of my audience grew nervous and desired to prevent our party from proceeding there as it was zone of danger .I realised that the inflow of a Moslem crowd into Phulhatti would at this time he undesirable and therefore I drew up a cordon of volunteers across the road requesting the crowd not to attempt one step beyond the cordon and proceeded with my party and 3 volunteers to Phulhatti. On my way I was amused to encounter angry Hindus eyeing me and my party with restrained passion. But we knew the art to disarm their anger. We saluted them with exaggerated politeness and sometimes stopped to exchange personal greetings and thus mollified them. On reaching the meeting place I found Hakim Sahib the midst of a large Hindu crowd. He was just concluding his address. There were local leaders and wounded men and others, altogether a very representative gathering. I was also requested to address them, which I did taking good care to take them severely to task for providing adverse critics of India's fitness for self-government with the opportunity to laugh. It was I told them an index to their slave mentality that while problems of higher value were stirring the whole of India, when were were preparing to make the highest sacrifices for our birthright they were fighting like school children amongst themselves over despicably paltry matters. However, I was glad to find some evidence of life among them, for now I was sure it could with some effort be turned into proper channels. This led to a pretty ceremony of garlanding and a fact understanding was arrived at to the effect that all demonstrations of misguided anger would cease and that the Hindus and Moslems of Agra would meet in a public gathering same evening to declare the restoration of the *entente* or rather reunion. News meanwhile came from the Moslem crowd that the delay of my party's return from Phulphatti had made the crowd anxious and nervous. So I begged leave of Hakim Sahib and the Hindu meeting and left with my party. This time a change had come over the atmosphere for on our way we were greeted with showers of flowers instead of angry looks. Flowers were exchanged between Hindus and Moslems where the cordon was drawn up and the reunion was loudly acclaimed, thousands of throats rending the air with shouts of "Eke Milajii Jai" "Hindu Mussalman ki Jai" etc. This was a rather sudden blow to the expectations in certain quarters. The police picqueta stood about almost in a pitiably helpless state, as crowds of jubilant Hindus and Moslems rushed past them shouting "Eke ki Jai." In this fashion we marched past the entire city and as we once again passed in front of the Kotwali where we had been eyed with derisive smiles in the morning, crowds stood demonstrating the reunion in boisterous and sky rending shouts for some minutes, as if answer to the mocking and adverse remarks addressed to them by way of irony and taunts on previous occasions. Agra had been challenged to send for advocates of Svaraj to restore peace and order and while the authorities were preparing to deliver the city to the military, fortunately peace and order was restored before midday. We returned to headquarters to negotiate with Moslem men of influence. Hakim Sahib is the man for such occasions. He listened to all, answered all and satisfied everyone and an exclusive public meeting of Moslems was called at 2 p.m. with a view to prepare them for the mixed meeting the same evening. Meanwhile, the idea of a mixed *panchaya* or conciliation board for the settlement of the future programme of works had been evolved and its development was carefully being attended to by Hakim Sahib. So far we had not had a moment's respite. The public meeting of Moslems came off successfully and all the details of the mixed meeting's programme were satisfactorily settled. Hakim Sahib and myself addressed this meeting. Now we had about one hour between them and the mixed public meeting and news was brought to us that some one had been to see the Collector of Agra, who we were told was a good man. The Collector was pleased to observe, so we were told, that it was all very well for "Foreigners to come and hold meetings." But surely order could not be restored by holding public meeting. meetings" He was however good enough to conced eto volunteers in uniform the right to carry canes provides they were accompanied by responsible men. Fortunately, however this concession was a little too late. A little later some one pretending to represent the official wish or order (he was some *bara sahib's* immediate subordinate). informed a big local leader that the authorities did not view our proceedings with much favour, for they regarded it as somewhat masked for intervention.

BRITISH INDIFFERENCE TOWARDS PERSIA.

INDIA GOVT. COMMUNIQUE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

A Press Communique says:—

Several articles have recently appeared in the Indian press protesting against the indifference displayed by British Government towards Persia. One such article states that in former times Persia and England were friendly powers and now that the Bolsheviks have invaded Persia and that the Persian Government is in urgent need of financial assistance English turn away from the country abandoning it in trouble and confusin. These complaints do scant justice to all efforts which British Government has made and is still making to support the Persain Government and maintain the integrity and independence of Persian Kingdom. Nor do they make allowance for delicate nature of situation and for obstacles placed in way by certain sections of Persians themselves. It should be borne in mind that nationalist and democratic parties in Persia have always been anxious for earliest possible withdrawal of forces which Great Britain was, forced to send into Persia during war in order to enable Persia to maintain her neutrality which was threatened by Turkish and German forces from direction of Mesopotamia and Caucasus. In compliance with this generally expressed wish British forces were withdrawn from Southern Persia last spring and those in North Eastern and Eastern Persia have recently been withdrawn leaving only those in the North West. The last are still required to help Persia to clear out the remnants of Bolshevik forces at Enzeli and on southern shores of the Caspian. Meanwhile Persia has received financial assistance from British to enable her to pay South Persian Rifles and Persian Cossack Brigade and to raise gendarmerie and leaves. Those indigenous forces have up to present sufficed to keep out Bolshevik bands and adventurers and it is to be hoped that their success will make Persia so self-reliant that she will before long be able to dispense entirely with British aid and to trust to her own reorganized forces. Such policy is far more in interests of Persia than if British had continued to maintain large forces in the country with the inevitable result that Persians would have come to lean more and more on Great Britain and to neglect their own means of defence.

U. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY BILL PASSED

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Oct. 10.

The U. P. Legislative Council met yesterday, his Honour Sir Harcourt Butler presiding. The whole day was devoted to lengthy debates on the various amendments to the Agra Estates Bill and Lucknow University Bill both of which were eventually passed. Several members congratulated Sir Harcourt Butler on successfuly placing the Lucknow University Bill on the statute book and his Honour returned thanks to the Council for its co-operation and also announced that the Raja of Jehangirbad had given a further donation of Rs. 25,000 for some object of the University to be connected with Sir Harcourt Butler's name.

TRUE ROAD TO MOSLEM PROGRESS,

SIR FRANK SLY UNBURDENS HIMSELF.

(Associated Press.)

ELLICHPUR, Oct. 9.

Sir Frank Sly replying to an address given by the Muslim community felt confident that Mahomedans of Berar would not be led by the extravagant agitation started by some ill-disposed agitators and would realise that to follow their evil advise could not but result in injury to the future of their community. Loyalty to the King-Emperor and support of the Reforms Scheme is the true road to Muslim progress.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS:

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S VIEWS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 9.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has sent the following telegram to the Government of India:—The suspension of the sales of reverse councils has already resulted in the collapse of the exchange from above one shilling ten pence to one shilling 6½d. nominal. Enormous losses have been and are being incurred by all importers while export business is paralysed by the uncertainty and trade generally is at a standstill.

The Chamber's Committee wish to know whether it is the definite intention of Government to jettison the recommendations of the Currency Commitee. If not the committee consider that the present constitutes a period of exchange weakness demanding weekly sales of reverse councils to the full extent of Government's resources. Further, the suspension of sales of gold by Government in India has resulted in large purchases of gold for import into India entailing heavy demand for remittances to finance these purchases and this has contributed materially to the slump in exchange. The Commitee strongly recommend that the sales of reverse councils and of gold should be immediately resumed. In any event an early announcement of Government's intentions is urgently required.

MONEY ORDER CHARGES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

It is notified that for every sum of five shillings or fraction thereof money order charges shall be eight annas.

INCOMING AND OUTGOING C.-IN-CS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Oct. 10.

According to present arrangements the Commander-in-Chief will remain in Simla until he proceeds to Bombay about the middle of November. Lord Rawlinson is expected to arrive in India about the 18th of November and Sir Charles Munro will probably sail about the 20th. The Military Office will move to Delhi from 10th to 20th November.

OFFICER COMMITS SUICIDE.

(Associated Press.)

BANKIPORE, Oct. 9.

On Thursday morning Captain Hansard of the 69th Punjabis shot himself dead with a revolver in his own quarters at Dinapore Cantonment. The inquest is proceeding.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST NON-COOPERATION.

BOMBAY LIBERALS' MEETING.

At the invitation of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Watcha, a meeting of the Liberal party in Bombay was held at the Cama Oriental Institute on Saturday, last at 5 p.m. to discuss some features of the present political situation in the country, especially the question of Non-cooperation and to consider the best means of successfully organising and strengthening the forces of liberalism. Sir Dinshaw Watcha presided. Prominent amongst those present, besides the chairman were Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Gokuldas Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. K. Natarajan, N. V. Gokhale, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, V. P. Vaidya and others.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw opened the proceedings with a few preliminary remarks on the present political situation in the country. Sir Narayen Chandawarkar, Mr. K. Natarajan, among others took part in the proceedings. The meeing then passed the following resolution:—

(a) "As in the opinion of this meeting the Non-Cooperation Movement is dangerous to the best interests of the country calculated to paralyse the people and lead not only to political dissentions but also social and domestic anarchy and add to the existing forces which retard amity and union among the different castes and creeds of India and as the movement will result in violence and consequentially set back the steady and stable progress of the country, this meeting resolves that the following steps be taken to educate public opinion against the movement and point out to the masses in particular the dangers to which they are inevitably exposed by the movement.

(i) Preparation and distribution of leaflets in the vernaculars pointing out the reactionary nature and evil results of the movement.

(ii) Formation of Committees for arranging lectures and meetings in different parts of the presidency.

(iii) Necessary action to be taken for giving a fair trial to the new councils and enlightening the electors on the opportunity afforded to them by these councils of speedying the cause of full Self-Government within the British Empire and fostering the spirit of active, patriotic and disciplined citizenship.

(b) This meeting further resolves that a Committee consisting of

The Hon. Sir D. E. Watcha; Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Hon. Mr G K Parekh, the Hon. Mr. Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. N. V. Gokhale, Mr. J. R. Gharpure, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. J. R. B. Jijibhoy, Mr Uttamlal K. Trivedi, Mr N. M. Joshi, Mr. M. D. Altekar, Mr. Sorabji E Warden, Mr. S. S. Mehta, and Mr. D. G. Dalvi, with power to add, be appointed to devise measures and bring into operation the above resolution."

With a hearty vote of thanks to the chair and to the Cama Oriental Institute, the meeting terminated.

MADRAS RUGBY FOOTBALL.

CEYLON BEAT BANGLORE IN FINAL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 9.

The final of the Madras Rugby Football Tournament was fought out this evening between the Ceylon Football Union and the 2nd Dorsetshire Regiment from Bangalore and after a fairly hard game was won by the Colombo side by three goals and four tries (27 points) to nil. There was a record attendance to watch the match but the enthusiasm displayed was not nearly so pronounced as in one or two of the earlier games, especially in the match between Ceylon and Calcutta. Though the Dorsets worked very hard, the game was too one-sided to be very exciting as Ceylon showed pronounced superiority in all branches of the game, both individually and as a combination. Consequently the Dorsets reached the Ceylon twenty-five only occasionally and even then their attacks were the result of spasmodic individual breaks through rather than combined play. On the other hand Ceylon pinned the Dorsetshires during the greater part of the hours play to their own "25" and pressed hotly most of the time. At half time Ceylon had scored two goals and one try. In the second half the ball hardly left the Dorset half of the ground and the run of the game was much the same as in the first half. The soldiers played pluckily and energetically throughout and to a certain extentenly by stolid if somewhat unorthodox methods of defence managed to keep the score against them within tolerable limits. Ceylon somewhat relaxed their efforts towards the end but at no side they had scored three goals and four tries and won as stated by 27 points to nil. Carey (two). Richards. Paterson, McKay. Talbot and Robinson scored tries for Ceylon and Clarke converted two and Robinson one.

The cup was presented to the winners by Mrs. D. O. Wright after Sir William Ayling had recounted the history of the tournament and congratulated the winners and thanked Calcutta and other visiting teams for coming so far in the interests of Rugby Football.

THREATENED STRIKE ON E. B. RAILWAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

Enquiries made at Sealdah with reference to threatened strike of E. B. Railway men show there was no intention as far as European and Anglo-Indian staffs were concerned of strike during the Pujah holidays.

His Highness the Maharaja of Nabha who is on a short visit to Simla will be leaving for his State on 15th instant.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Improvement Trust meeting 4 p.m.
Nomination Day for all constituencies under the Bombay Legislative Council, Indian Legislative Assembly and Council of State.
Mr. A. F. Knudsen's public lecture on "Theosophy and Western Education," 72, Apollo Street, Fort.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13.

King George V. Anti-Tuberculosis League, Annual General Meeting, Princess Street, 5-30 p.m., Mr. A. V. Dabholkar to preside.

CITY'S MORTALITY

The total mortality of the City was 133 on October 9th as against 158 on the corresponding day of last year and 582 on the corresponding day in 1918. Cholera, Plague and Small-pox registered no attacks and no deaths.

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.

The result of the working of the above Bank for the Half-year ending 30th September, 1920, shows a profit (after providing for all known bad and doubtful debts, and writing down securities to at or under market value) of Rs. 5,48,229-13-2. To this add amount brought forward as at 31st March, 1920, viz. Rs. 3,08,321-0-4 making in all, Rs. 11,56,553-13-6. From this amount falls to be deducted the sum of Rs. 2,74,,156-6-0, which has been set aside as provision for Income-Tax upto 31st March 1920.

The balance viz. Rs. 8,82,397-7-6 is being disposed off as follows:—

(1) Transfer to Reserve Fund, Rs. 3,50,000;
(2) Payment of an Interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 0/6 per share, Rs. 3,79,365/12;
(3) Carried forward, Rs. 1,53,031/11/6.

POST TRUST RAILWAY EMPLOYEES UNION.

An extraordinary General Meeting of the above union will be held to-day (Tuesday) at Hira Baug at 8-30 p.m. to transact the following business:—

(1) To affiliate the Union to the Trade Union Congress, to elect delegates and, to send in the resolutions which are to be placed before the Congress, (2) To elect delegates to the Railway Conference which is to be held in Bombay in November first week. (3) To consider the decision arrived at a meeting held between the Manager and delegates on 27 and 30-9-20 and to consider what steps should be taken for the unsettled points and to transact any other business that may be brought forward. All members are reqoested to attend.

THE GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As a regular reader of your popular Daily, I am very much interested in reading the reports of the work done by the Gokhale Education Society in the cause of education during such a small period of two years. Instead of having memorials of greatmen in the shape of busts, statues, halls etc. the Society, started in the name of Mr. Gokhale, who was regarded by all the Indians as one of the greatest educationists who struggled against the educational, policy of Government, with a view to shape it according to the requirements of our people, is one of the best and the most fitting memorials to our great patriot and the leading educationst, in the Bombay presidency. The Society is conducting five institutions at different centres. It is really credit able to the Society that "it is not taking any grant from the Government." As all the institutions are not self-supporting there is a great deficit every month which is made up by donations from the sympathetic and generous public. At present all the leading politicions are engaged in discussing the measures to be adopted to make the "non-co-operation" movement started by Mahatma Gandhi, and passed by the special session of the Congress held at Calcutta a great success. The question of starting national schools is receiving great attention. Home is one, already in existence, put in aplight. On account of the decree of the High Court ordering it to vacate Kashi Baug where it is conducting its N. E. School, within six months, the Society has started the building Fund for the N. E. School. I hope that all the citizens of Bombay will not fail to contribute their humble mite at this critical juncture to its Building Fund and to encourage the Society to start more schools.—Yours, etc.

SYMPATHISER.

Girgaum, 10th Oct. 1920.

G. V. GADGIL,
c/o Gokhale Education Society,
Bombay.

KANARA AND COUNCILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The date of announcing the candidature for the Council election is near. Mr. Ritti of Sirsi has withdrawn from the contest in view of the Non-Cooperation resolution. Mr. Wagh of Karwar, whose intention of standing for the election was made known to the public by his friends has now issued a circular, in which he states that he could not stand on behalf of Kanara electors, for, in case he stood, he would not be the real representative as the majority of electors were likely to abstain from voting. Now it is understood here that one Mr. D. B. Naddkarni, a pleader of Karwar, wishes to announce his candidature within a day or two, to represent Kanara. I would like to ask this intending candidate, on behalf and in the interests of all electors and the general public, to let us know (i) whether any of us had requested him stand on our behalf; (ii) whom he wishes to represent when the majority thinks that Kanara should remain unrepresented in the Council; (iii) what record of work for the public benefit can he claim for himself; and (iv) what policy is he to follow, the policy of moderates or that of sycophants and title-hunters. I earnestly request the gentleman to reply to the above questions at an early date so that the public at large, and also those who will vote for him, may understand well whom they are going to elect as their representative.—Yours, etc.,

AN ELECTOR.

Karwar, Oct. 7.

Prosecution of Moulvi Haji Mahomed Sidick has been completed before the District Magistrate of Nawabshah. Accused decline to cross-examine the prosecution witnesses.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MOSQUITO NUISANCE IN BYCULLA.

NECESSITY FOR CONTROL OF PRICES.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. V. A. Dabholkar presided.

The Corporation discussed a letter from the Commissioner requesting the sanction of the Corporation to a large room forming a part of the Markets Superintendent's quarters in the Arthur Crawford Markets being let to the New Cinema Censors' Board on a monthly rental of Rs. 150, and to the Markets Superintendent being granted in view of the special circumstances of the case an allowance of Rs. 100 per month as long as the room is let to the Cinema Censors' Board.

Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan moved that the letter be approved and sanction be given.

DR. JAVLE'S OPPOSITION.

Dr. Javle said he was informed that the stable attached to the premises had been rented for keeping race horses but he was not sure if this information was correct. He moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee.

Mr. M. M. Kamdar seconded the amendment. He objected to such sort of 'family' arrangement as was going to be made with the Markets Superintendent who should not be given a special allowance for foregoing his right over a portion of his quarters. He thought this was an arrangement which might some time lead to certain abuses.

Dr. Sukhia said in his opinion the Commissioner's proposal was not an unfair one. The quarter was given to the Markets Superintendent and he was in possession of it If the Corporation is to rent a portion of it putting the Superintendent to some inconvenience, he deserved some consideration.

COMMISSIONER'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Clayton, the Commissioner said he had frankly stated the facts regarding the question before the Standing Committee and the Corporation. The situation had arisen rather accidentally and the matter was a rather trival one. If, the Corporation were not prepared to approve of his proposal he was ready to acquiesce in their decision. As for himself, he considered it a fair arrangement. The motive by which he was influenced to make the suggestion was one which ought to influence every patriotic citizen of Bombay who could spare some accommodation for the use of others.

Referring to Dr. Javle's remarks about the stables he said he was perfectly aware that there were three stables attached to the Crawford Market and the horses kept there were the personal property of Captain Flanders, the Market Superintendent, who was a distinguished rider.

DR. VIEGAS' AMENDMENT.

Dr. Viegas was of the opinion that if the Superintendent could afford to give up a portion of his quarters without putting himself to any inconvenience he should not be given any allowance He moved an amendment that the Commissioner's letter be recorded and that the Corporation approved of the portion of the Superintendent's quarters be rented to the Cinema Censor's Board on a monthly rental of Rs. 150.

As there was no seconder the amendment fell to the ground.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said he knew of instances where military officers rented portions of the quarters provided to them by the Government and pocketed the rent themselves, why should not the Municipality follow the example of Government? They had given the place to the Superintendent and if he now rented a portion of it at the sacrifice of his convenience why should the Municipality pounce upon the rent?

Mr. N. M. Joshi approved the motive with which the Commissioner made the arrangement. But he could not approve of it as he thought it might lead to the deterioration of service in the Municipality.

Mr. B. M. Motiwalla agreed with Dr. Sukhia

PROPOSITION CARRIED.

On being put to vote the original proposition was carried and Dr. Javle's amendment lost.

MOSQUITO NUISANCE IN BYCULLA.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy moved that the attention the Municipal Commissioner be invited to the great nuisance caused by mosquitoes now prevalent in Club Road, Byculla and in all other localities and he be requested to remedy this evil at an early date reporting the action taken, to the Corporation.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded the proposition and it was carried.

CONTROL OF RISE IN PRICES.

Dr. Sukhia then moved that the letter to the President, from the Secretary to the Government, Revenue Department, regarding the control of prices, be recorded. In his letter, the Secretary, Revenue Department, stated that he was directed to state that the Governor in Council had carefully considered the question and was of opinion that an attempt to control prices by powers taken by legislation would, in the circumstances obtaining in this country, be productive of more harm than good.

ROOT CAUSE OF STRIKES.

Dr. Sukhia said as everybody knew all those strikes now in existence in the city were due to the high prices and he was convinced that if no steps were taken to control these prices in time the situation would become very serious. Whenever they approached the Government for a remedy the only reply they received was that it would go against the interest of citizens. He wanted the Government to clear their position by explaining how they apprehended any thing against the interest of the citizens if the prices were controlled.

Mr. Dhondy seconded the resolution but reserved his remarks.

Further discussion was postponed till Thursday when the Corporation meet again.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

"WE WANT NO REPRESENTATION."

REDRESS GRIEVANCES FIRST.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' DEMAND.

We are asked to publish the following:—

In view and in virtue of the resolution of the Special Sessions of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League, we, being voters in the Electorate of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, for election to the Reformed Councils, hereby place on record that we do not wish to be represented at the Provincial Councils and the Legislative Assembly and request all those who desire to seek election, through the Chamber, to these Councils, to withdraw their candidature and if they do not do so, we inform them hereby they will not be our representatives. We do not desire to be represented till our great grievances are redressed, and we get the right of Self-determination.

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Jethabhai Govindji & Co.
Bhukhandas Govindji & Co.
Rowjibhai Naranji & Co.
Maoubhai Vasanji & Co.
Ramdas Madhavji & Co
Bhimji Kara & Co.
Damoder Govindji & Co.
Bhalchandra Baiwant & Co.
Hiralal Amritlal & Co.
Purshotam Govindji & Co.
Hurjivan Valji & Co.
Valabhdas Jamnadas & Co.
Chhotalal Mulchand & Co.
Bhimji Rowji & Sons.
Chotalal Mangaldas & Co.
Bhagwandas Bhawanbhai & Co.
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Manu Subedar per. pro. L. R. Tairsee.
Padamsinha Narsinhabhai.
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Mulji Runchhod Ved.
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Others to follow:

The Hindustan Native Merchants' Association.
The Bombay Shroff Association.
The Bombay Rice Merchants' Association.
The Mauritius Shippers' Association.

BIBLE CLASS TOLERANCE OR INTOLERANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—Are the people of India aware of what is going on within the four walls of the Wilson College? This college belong to the United Free Church of Scotland and Bible is being taught there compulsorily, as the principal says, for the appreciation of past generations.

Fed on this spirit, those of the present Wilsonians who had a conscientions objection to this compulsion, met together and elected from amongst themselves a deputation to request the principal that Bible attendance be made voluntary for non-Christian students. The principal, did not even deign to meet the deputation as such, but taking the opportunity when some of the members had their examinations, he met only a few of the others and without giving any time for frank, unprejudiced discussion of the situation, summarily informed them that the College practice could not be changed and severely threatened them not to hold any more meetings. The term having come to an end active work had to be postponed.

Meanwhile, the Teacher's Association of the Marwadi Vidyala arranged a public lecture on "Compulsory Religious Education in Schools and Colleges" when such compulsion, be it on the part of the Hinduism, Jainism or Christianity over the followers of another religion, was condemned as immoral and wrong in principale. This upset the principal and presently he issues notices on about 12 students including 3 ladies to the effect that they cannot be readmitted next term.

Now I ask what does this despotism mean? Are we in our own land to be deprived of that birth-right of man, the liberty of conscience? Who is this Mission to claim that right? Is intolerance Christ-like? Did not Christ himself say: "Other sheep have I but not of this fold"? From these compulsory Bible classes in their schools and colleges, from the frantic attempts made by them at converting Indians, it appears we stand in their sight much lower than sheep.

The situation precipitated by the action of the principal is simply intolerable. And it has a significance reaching a horizon far wider than the Wilson College compound: it is tentamount to a direct negation of our right to the liberty of conscience!

Will my brother students who are under similar restraints, rise up to their rights and liberties? Meanwhile, in the name of the freedom of conscience, in, the name of the Christ himself who probably wonders at Mr. Mackenzie's action, I appeal to the lovers of freedom to rise to the occasion not only for the sake of the students but also for the rights of man and enter an emphatic protest against the action of the Principal and agitate until either the grievance is set right or the college is disaffiliated and denied Government grant so that it may be reduced to a mere Bible Class. Once more I appeal to the leading thought of Bombay in particular and lovers of liberty in general to consider the situation.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE EXPELLED."

Bombay, Oct. 11.

COMPULSORY BIBLE TEACHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Anent your 'Conscience clause' appeared under the notes of the day of the 2nd October 1920. I have to say that I, whole heartedly, agree with your views that the religious education of the Bible should not be compulsory in missionary institutions, which receive grants-in-aid from the Government.

I state from my own experience as a student of the Indore Christian College that it is sheer tyranny for Hindu students to be required to attend the Bible classes and much more, when they are made to undergo the compulsion of the examinations in the Bible every month.

In all the colleges affiliated to the Allahabad University students are required to fill up the 75 per cent lectures in their prescribed course but in this college, in addition to this they cannot escape the required percentage in the Bible lectures, if they are to be sent up for the examinations.

Will the responsible authorities of the college see to it and remove the compulsory attendance for those students who are not directly interested in them?

N.B.—This should be published above the signature.—Yours, etc.

"A student"

Indore Christian College.

HEAVY RAIN IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

Calcutta was flooded on account of the heavy downpour of rain yesterday evening. Several streets in the northern part of Calcutta were under water and in some places tramcar were held up.

The statistical returns of the super-tax collected in the Madras presidency during 1919-20 show that the demand for the year was 13.96 lakhs and the net collections after the deduction of the refunds to the extent of 6.79 lakhs amounted to 26.76 lakhs, the balance to be collected at the close of the year being 9.30 lakhs. A heavy decrease in the number of assessees and the amount of demand was due to a levy of the Excess Profits Duty.

JUNAGADH ADMINISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It seems that the Junagadh State is still as much in the grip of Government as ever. Though two of the most unpopular officers have left with all the honors of "conquering heroes" retiring from the field, Mr. Tambe seems to have dropped all talk of going on a pilgrimage and to have let Mr. Bladen do everything as he likes. The latter gentleman like a true pedagogue indulges in platitudes about agricultural self-government and municipalities but hardly gets practical steps taken. The services are not yet reformed, a revenue settlement on a permanent basis is not yet made. High sounding official titles do not mean efficiency. The Council of Emirs and Past Ministers so often proposed in these columns has not yet been formed. Instead of that a secretariat has been formed consisting of Mr. Bladen, Amir Mahommed, Mr. Rana and Mr. Fakir. Mr Bladen is a pedagogue and takes the educational portfolio, he seems to believe himself to be a versatile genius—he could be a Principal of a Gwalior College, Headmaster of a High School, guardian of a Prince, Private Secretary of his own pupil, wire-holder of inner chambers and educational officer of a State. The last end that he can do is to confine himself to his departmental duties; for from what we have seen of him we can safely say that he will try his best to dejunagadhise every young man he may educate as in the case of the young Nawab. We have nothing to say against Amir Mahommed, but we have strong reasons to disapprove of men from services being called to the Secretariat. Such men are wedded to routine and cannot have that broad and sympathetic view-point which men of birth or station or outside experience can have. It is, therefore, we propose a Council of Amirs and Ministers; the personnel to change at fixed periods. The Junagadh public will be well advised instead of indulging in verbose and fulsome expressions of flattery addressed to the Nawab to show him the way along which progress may be achieved. Education particularly must be in indigenous hands. No Solomon is wise enough for the draining of people other than his own. It is necessary, therefore, that the Councils should be formed at once; services should be reformed and all State servants be compelled to take up letters of naturalization in the State, exceptions being the Dewan and experts specially invited to advise or organise new depatments. If Mr. Bladen has personally obliged His Highness at any time, a handsome annuity may be settled upon him but on no account should he now be allowed to meddle with the State.

We cannot but commend His Highness the Nawab's evident desire to improve the conditions of his people. We recognise his youth and the difficulties of his position and we see that the Paramount holds its mortmain grip over his policy. Still there is one wrong that can be righted and that is the treatment the Nawab seems to be according to Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavatty. We would draw his Highness's attention to the following extract from the Kathiawad Letter in the "Hindusthan" written by Mr. Mansukhlal Ranji Mehta, a disinterested observer:—

"I write this story, of to-day, of the service rendered by the Nagars to the State from quite a different motive. The persons whose names I have declared took care to look after their own interests along with those of the state, and, (under the circumstances), if their services are not appreciated it is not improbable that the public might not feel for them; but to-day I give the name of a gentleman whom I do not believe to be aiming at his own interest selfishly. That gentleman is connected with such a benevolent work that no-one could hardly conjecture him to be seeking after selfish ends. That gentleman is Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati a resident of Junagadh and the Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League. While in Bombay he felt how absurd it was that when other Princes of Kathiawar were enthroned why should the Nawab of Junagadh be not enthroned also? When he thought of that, he agitated the question in the public press and among Government authorities themselves, and his efforts in putting the Nawab on the throne were crowned with success. The trouble that he took in that connection was the disinterested State service but it is to be regretted that it has been lately bruited abroad that when the Nawab had been to Bombay, Mr. Chhaganlal's services were appreciated in not accepting his (Mr. Chhaganlal's) salaams! We do not know what truth is there in this story—but if the rumour be true it is certainly most regrettable."—Yours, etc.,

ZANONI.

PASSENGERS' HARDSHIPS AT KARACHI

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your to-day's issue under the heading Bombay Legislative Council I notice questions by Hon. Mr. Hurchandrai Vishindas and the replies by Government in connection with restriction upon steamer passengers. Under Clause (b) it is stated by Mr. Hurchandrai:—"If so, is it a fact that if steamers arrive at midnight the passengers are prevented from landing until the arrival of the police at 8 a.m. the next morning?" The reply given by the Government re. this clause reads:—"No. Under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind, when a vessel arrives at night the Police and Customs Examinations taken place atonce, and passengers are then allowed to land.

From the following facts it will be noticed that the reply given by the Government does not stand correct, when the question was put by the member.

As Jt. Hony. Secretary of the Citizens' Association, Karachi, on the 16th March 1920, I wrote to the Deputy Inspector of General of Police for Sind drawing his attention to the fact that steamers arriving from Bombay at midnight are subject to detention until a police constable boards the steamer at about 8 a.m., and goes through the names of first and second class passengers and issues orders to disembark. This caused serious inconvenience and I requested him to issue orders to inspect the passports, if any inspection is needed immediately a steamer enters the harbour. To this no reply was received from him until I drew his attention on the 16th April. He replied on the 22nd April stating that my letter was sent to the Commissioner in Sind as the procedure then followed was under orders from him and the D. I. G. added that "the police have no objection to inspect passports at midnight. The present procedure being for the convenience of passengers." The italics are mine to show that the procedure complained of by me did exist then. I replied to this letter on the 26th April enquiring from the D. I. G. as he was not quite clear whether he had issued instructions to the police to examine the passports in future immediately a steamer arrives in the harbour at midnight, knowing fully well the undue delay caused in Government departments I drew the D. I. G.'s attention soon after his letter viz., on the 3rd May, asking for a reply and he replied on the 6th, stating that it did not appear to have been received in his office. I replied forthwith stating that the letter under reference was delivered in his office and I had signature in my peon's book and sent him a copy of the letter. On the 10th May I received a letter from the D. I. G. stating that "the matter is under correspondence with the Commissioner in Sind." On the 21st July 1920 I received a letter from the D. I. G. sending me a copy of the reply of the Commissioner in Sind which contained orders to the D. I. G. The orders run thus: "Passengers may be allowed to land at any hour of day or night after the necessary Police and Customs examination has been made. 2. In the case of steamers from Bombay and Coastal ports between Bombay and Karachi, the passengers should be allowed to land as soon as is practicable. The police should ascertain who are the foreign passengers as soon as possible from the ship's officers, and examine their passports." I had also written to the Commissioner in Sind on the 26th April on the same subject as the D. I. G. had written me that the orders were carried out under his instructions. The Assistant Commissioner in Sind in his No. 871, of the 29th July, replying to mine of the 26th April stated "I am to inform you that the Commissioner in Sind has issued instructions that police and Customs examination should take place immediately on arrival of the steamer, whether by day or night and that the passengers should then be allowed to land immediately." I thanked the Commissioner for this and this brought a closure to the matter.

Now Hon. Mr. Hurchandrai has sent his questions on this subject for answer to the Bombay Legislative Council which held its session on the 2nd August. These questions were inserted in the list of questions and Answers as will be noticed from the list printed by Government dated 2nd August 1920. The same questions which you have printed are in the list of the Council of the 2nd August 1920 and the Government replied on the 2nd August 1920 "(a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f) enquiries will be made." I do not know the exact date on which the member sent these questions but under the rule he must have sent ten days in advance of the meeting. So the latest Mr. Hurchandrai's questions must have reached the Secretariat department is to say on the 24th July. From the facts given above it will be seen that when the Hon. member sent these questions the procedure did prevail as stated in clause (b) of the question. Still the Government has the courage to state that the procedure did not prevail then. Yes, under the orders of the Commissioner in Sind, when a vessel arrives at night passengers are allowed to land after police and Customs examination. But when was this, not before the 29th July? The Government's reply appear to the public that what member stated is quite incorrect. Why did not the Government tell the facts to the public that yes such a procedure as stated in clause (b) by Mr. Hurchandrai did exist but since then fresh orders have been issued to allow passengers to land at any time during day and night, after bringing the matter to their notice.

I write this to show what sort of replies Government give to the questions put by Honourable members.—Yours, etc.

R. K. SIDHVA.

Karachi October, 5.

NAGPUR CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

C. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARIAR ELECTED.

STRONG RECEPTION COMMITTEE FORMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Oct. 11.

The Reception Committee of the Nagpur Congress met yesterday for the purpose of electing office bearers including the Chairman of the Reception Committee and President of the Congress, Mr. N. R. Alekar, Pleader, presided. The name of Pandit Bishun Dutt Shukul of Sihora, Jubbulpore was to be proposed for Chairmanship but Pandit Sukul wired his unwillingness as he is standing for a seat in the Council of State. Seth Jamanlall, a millionaire of Wardha who recently renounced his title of Rao Bahadur was elected Chairman unanimously.

Out of nine recommendations for the presidentship of the Congress from Provincial Congress Committees, six were for Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, one for Mr. B. Chakraburty, one for Mr Mohamed Ali and one for Mr. Arabinde Ghosh. No recommendations were received from Bombay, United Provinces and Burma. Dr. Moonje proposed that according to the majority of the recommendations Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar be accepted as President of the Congress, which Dr. Hedgewar opposed on the ground that he very recently attended a party to Governor of Madras. But the proposal was accepted by an overwhelming majority and Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar was elected president of the ensuing session of the Congress. There were very few members who were opposed to his election. The total number of members of Reception Committee till now is 550.

TRAINED WOMEN TEACHERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Oct. 11.

With a view to meet the increasing demand for trained Hindu women teachers, the Madras Government have decided to give effect to the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to open preparatory classes in certain selected elementary training schools and to award 109 stipends of Rs. 10/8 each for one year to deserving candidates who are not eligible for admission into lower elementary training classes under existing rules owing to lack of qualification.

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SATYAGRAHA SABHA

A general meeting of the members of the Satyagraha Sabha will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Mr. V. A. Desai's office to consider present situation and the work before us.
All members are requested to make it a point to attend.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, October 12, 1920.

FOUNDLING SCHEMES.

In his "Vision of India", Mr. Sidney Law gives a few vivid glimpses of the Anglo-Indian mind, illustrating in full the force of the non-existent phrase "Changeless Anglo-India." With regard to the white man's objection to being "crowded out" by aspiring talent in the country, he describes the attitude of the colonel at the club, who says: "All d—d nonsense Sir! These blank niggers are getting the upper hand. They think themselves as good as we are, and we encourage them with our new-fangled notions. They want keeping in their places or they will turn us out of doors, confound them!" The colonel's view is invariably vital in directing the bureaucratic policy and, as embodying a claim to racial preference, it attracts the sympathy of his ordinary compatriots. To keep blank niggers in their places is a simple aspiration, and it has had a good record of success. In the Esher Report, the majority go round and round the subject of a national militia, damning it with faint praise, and we cannot help suspecting that the insidious comment, made with reference to it, was induced by the colonel's philosophy of government. In describing the dangers of a large territorial organisation, the Committee indulge in the first person plural, and question whether "we" ought to allow it. They say: "Not only have we to bear in mind the risks that are run in organising a force that may be used against us one way or another, but we have to create or revive the necessary military qualities in a collection of different races who are striving under our control to evolve a common nationality and with it the ideal of national participation in the defence of the country." So they decide that they do not want to run more risks than is necessary, and recommend the "creation of a Territorial Force on cautious lines as a measure of education." They insist that the proposed force should not impair the efficiency of the regular army but ought to be limited primarily to the urban population and the universities. Though the fear that the force may be used against us one way or another is given expression to only in passing, it is the vital consideration which makes them treat the experiment as a harmless force without the risk of becoming too efficient. Therefore, we have to combat the root objection which must, in every pretentious effort, eviscerate schemes. And the racial hostility, which they provoke by their own insulting assumptions, reflects itself in their proposals.

In brief, the assumption is that the alien should be armed and trained in all branches of war and treated as among the first lines of communal defence, while the children of the soil should be humoured with a little sword-play and kept disarmed against temptations of using new-found power "against us". That, we presume, is the blunt principle on which a paltry number of Indians has been invited to do infanty-exercise while classes of Europeans and semi-Europeans are encouraged to train themselves in all departments of warfare, with the alternative of compulsion facing them for their own benefit. Both in number and scope of training the Committee make the proposal of a few undertrained men whose limited arms would, in these days, correspond with the *lathies* of a decade ago. For, in the comparative efficiency of the arms conceded for territorial recreation, we have scarcely arvanced in these days of terrific equipment. The Committee are sceptical all round and they shake their heads over the statement made "with some hesitation" that territorial units might be employed in the last resort "in helping to suppress local disorders and even in repressing religious riots." Let us, however, proceed with their argument. They, to suit their fancy, first premise the existence of a horde of under-trained and ill-equipped men, worthless in the modern military sense, and ask authorities in India how they would favour their existence. We repeat that they deliberately project the existence of a scare-crow force and investigate the problem of additional expenditure. The Committee write: "When that question was discussed with the heads of Provinces, their general view was that the force would be of little or no practical utility and might be a source of embarrassment. . . . but that they would be willing to see the experiment tried of raising a few territorial units provided they form part of the military organisation and are administered by the military authorities, and that no financial responsibility is thrown upon Provincial Governments". What cordial encouragement! The real conclusion of officials is that the "force would be of little or no practical utility and might be a source of embarrassment". Their candour has cleared the atmosphere and we thank them for telling us about their true attitude.

With a precision of dialogue which reminds one of the stage, the military authorities reply to the observations of the "heads of Provinces" that the "money to be spent on this experiment should not be regarded as money spent on the army and that the military budget should therefore be increased proportionately". After this heartening exchange of views between the Commander-in-Chief and the heads of Provinces, which leaves the hypothetical force in the condition of a foundling, the Esher Committee sum up the results of the query they had themselves originated. They say that under the circumstances, the force would be militarily valueless, and the whole scheme stands condemned as a method of increasing military expenditure for a worthless purpose. Not that it is definite as to who ought to finance it; no one seems keen on the business. It is a thousand pities that the heads of provinces did not point out that if the units were developed like the Auxiliary Force, their military value could not be inferior. They tried to give shape to the abortion of an idea produced at first by the Committee, and the matter ended in a collapse. The answer may be given that there is now an Act providing for the legitimate aspirations of Indians—anything before infantry training being, of course, considered as an illegitimate aspiration—and that Indians ought to "demonstrate their fitness" for the liberal concession. Well, our answer is that with the whole of the bureaucracy being shown by the Report to be in spirit hostile to the nominal concession, with the threat of antagonism in the event of superfluous efficiency, and with the complete opposition of civil and military organisers, it would be a miracle if Indians got the better of their disappointment and decided to face the discouraging and contumacious conditions provided for them. For the spirit of the colonel, quoted by Mr. Sidney Low, is not even decently concealed within the sinister proposals of the Committee about a national militia. One thing is certain, which is that the colonel would not be distressed.

Notes of the Day.

The President-Elect.

Mr. C. Vijyaraghavachariar has been elected President of the next session of the Congress. The choice is an admirable one. These are not sentimental times: "Spring and sunshine and the chirp of birds in the trees." On the contrary we are living in serious times that need a strong, hard-headed intellect to guide the destinies of a Congress session. Mr. Vijyaraghavachariar is all that and much more. In the Subjects Committee of the last session what struck the members most was the suppleness of his mind playing easily, gracefully with the hard realities of the moment. When Mr. Baptista suggested that the first step in non-cooperation should be the organisation of Labour throughout India, Mr. Vijyaraghavachariar took up the suggestion as readily as Lala Lajpat Rai who is a born leader of the proletariat. No man nowadays is to be trusted who has not dug down to the root of the economic cancer which is eating into the vitals of modern civilisation. Be it said to Mr. Vijyaraghavachariar's credit that he is one of the very small band of intellectuals in this country who can correctly diagnose the disease of Imperialism. Nevertheless his task is not at all enviable. The task of no leader to-day is an enviable one, be the "Moderate" or "Extremist" be he a Bureaucrat leading a lonely band, or a Labourite leading the uncounted thousands. The old world is breaking up under the hammer-strokes of the oppressed and the exploited. The new order must arise like a young moon out of the night. The Congress too is breaking up in its old stereotyped character under the hammer-strokes of necessity. What sort of a new phoenix will there spring out of the ashes of the old? Time alone will tell.

Peace with Russia.

Poland has signed for an armistice with Russia. The propaganda with which Reuter bombarded us concerning the imminence of the break-up of the Soviet Government; the onslaught of Polish victories; the resurgent glory of the refugee Wrangel, was probably a gentle preparation of our minds lest they should receive too severe a shock on being told that Poland had after all agreed to an armistice. What will Wrangel say? Already his emissaries have been proclaiming that winter will put an end to Polish fighting, but that the Bolshevik hordes will then turn their attention to the victorious General. He had better capitulate considering that—sooner or later, almost every nation has been forced to capitulate. No definite news is available as to the terms of the armistice except in regard to the proposed boundary lines for Poland which are, as the Soviet Government promised, much more to Poland's advantage than the so-called Curzon line proposed by the Allies. It is up to the countries which are still fighting shy of a definite peace with Russia to come forward now and throw their prejudices, which are leading them to the brink of an abyss, to the wind and recognise the Soviet Government. Let them look to their own interests. Russia in war is a menace to the security of every constituted Government in the world. Russia in peace, with all the commodities it can exchange, with all the empty binns it can fill will be the surest guarantee of European prosperity.

The Indian "Gadi."

A valued correspondent writes from London:—"Although no definite decision has been arrived at regarding a successor to Lord Chelmsford Lord Selborne is now persistently being spoken of as the favourite. Mr. Montagu's partiality to the choice is well-known." The selection of Lord Selborne would indeed, cause universal surprise. But it would hardly be acceptable to India, having regard to his lordship's antecedents and views.

A Matter for Enquiry.

A case has come to our notice which displays a serious lack of justice and fair dealing on the part of certain police authorities who are charged with acting in a high-handed and autocratic manner. It is not often that the police go to the public for sympathy. But in this case we have no doubt that the sympathy and support will be given to the men, who have been arbitrarily dismissed, in ample measure. The facts are as follows. Consequent on the general rise in the price of necessaries and in house-rent, there had been a great deal of discontent during the last four years among the Police Constables in the City of Bombay. The men from time to time represented to their Superintendents that their salaries were inadequate and that steps should be taken to revise the same, but no steps were taken by the authorities concerned until about February, 1920. On the 25th February, 1920, the Commissioner of Police called about 100 men to his office and told them that he had represented their grievances to the Government and that orders would be received shortly. The men rejoined that they had waited for the last four years and that such vague replies did not satisfy them. At this interview a printed vernacular circular signed by Mr. Griffith, the then acting Commissioner, was read out to the men. The circular stated that his Excellency the Governor had appreciated the services of the men during the preceding Mill strikes and that the Government had under consideration a scheme for the permanent revision of the salaries of all Police Constables from the lowest grade Constable to the first grade Superintendent.

For Daily Bread.

This did not satisfy the men and accordingly some of the men met together the following day, i.e., the 26th February, 1920, in the Charni Road Garden, and continued to meet there for three or four days following. The men had met together merely to consider what steps should be taken by way of representation and deputations to improve their prospects in view of the increased cost of living. The meeting was not a regularly organised meeting but only such of the men as were off duty from time to time came there to meet their other brethren and went away as soon as the time of their duty arrived. No person was in the chair and no speeches were made which could in any way be construed as at all derogatory to the men's sense of duty as policemen. They had assembled there purely for the purpose of discussing the question relating to their daily bread. The intention of the men in meeting there was previously well-known to the authorities and some of the superintendents and higher Police officials were accordingly present at the gathering. On the 28th February in the afternoon, one of the superintendents intimated to the men that Government had sanctioned an increase in their pay and that orders would be issued shortly. The same evening orders were issued sanctioning an increase of 10 per cent. in the salaries of the Constables. On the 29th February, 1920, the men again assembled at about 12 noon and on being questioned by the superintendents they said that they had assembled to consider what steps to take to thank the Commissioner of Police and the Government for the increase that was sanctioned. One Vithu Balaji addressed the men in the presence of the Superintendents that that what the Commissioner had sanctioned was sufficient for the present and that the men should now disperse. The men dispersed accordingly.

Dismissed Without Inquiry.

It appears that after this, the Police officials started inquiries as to how the men came to assemble in the Charni Road Garden, with a view to find out who were the ring-leaders. These inquiries were all conducted *in camera*, as will appear from the fact that none of the men were called upon to explain either verbally or in writing why they had assembled in the Charni Road Garden. On the 23rd April 1920 the Acting Commissioner, Mr. Griffith,, called 47 men to his office. These were the men who the Commissioner thought, from the *ex parte* inquiry that he had made, were the cause of the whole "trouble" and on that day some of these men were warned, some were degraded and 7 of them were dismissed. No reason, so we are informed, was given although the men asked for the same. The Commissioner merely said that that was his will. No orders of dismissal were given to the men in writing. Representations were of no avail and the matter rested there.

The Rights and Wrongs of the Police.

Apart from the dismissal of the few men, the question is of public importance. It relates to the rights of the men in the Police Force to assemble in a public meeting like other subjects of his Majesty for the purpose of discussing matters not relating to their duties or responsibilities as policemen. This right the policemen have in common with all other citizens as has been remarked by Chandavarkar J. in in I. L. R. 31. Bombay 480, at page 489: "Every subject of his Majesty has a right to do as he likes so long as he does not thereby violate the laws of the land. That right every Police officer has in common with other subjects But if the doing of a lawful thing, which he has a right to do, brings his right as a private citizen into conflict with his duty as a policeman, the question becomes one of police discipline." In the present case the object for which the men had assembled was one purely relating to their daily bread and they absolutely did nothing that was in any way inconsistent with their duties as policemen. It is necessary therefore that the public should interest themselves in this matter and help their fellow-subjects who have the fortune or misfortune of serving in the Police Force, to assert their right of public meeting for social and economic purposes. The question has been solved in Madras where there is already an organised Policemen's Union. The Bombay policemen have naturally a right to look to the public for help in asserting this elementary right and it is to be hoped that the public will not turn a deaf ear to their request.

ART AND LIFE.

OPEN LETTERS.

II

To the Women of Bombay.

Mesdames,

It is with a peculiar presumption that I am approaching you,—a presumption, perhaps unknown in the history of womanhood; for, I am going not to do homage to your charms,—many as they are,—but to advise you, to exhort you,—with your permission. Why such unknightly behaviour? I hear your many nightingale-like voices asking me. "Because O,my lady denizens of Bombay, I find you neglectful of your duty,—the eternal duty of a woman to beautify life around her. Bombay has been grossly commonplace in the past, and it is likely to become still more so, unless you unite to prevent such a catastrophe. You are swayed by the instinct of music, while men are not. You love the emotions which the different colours feel and express. You are more amorous of beautiful forms than men have ever been. Therefore, why not coax and encourage the Fine Arts and Literature to make a home here in Bombay? Why are you so anxious to see them flourishing under other skies? Why do you go to Europe every now and then to worship them? Would you not like to see them grow up around you? Will you not cast some of your soul-light on them, so that they might flower and fill the air of Bombay with their fragrance?

I will tell you what you might do, in order to make Bombay a better place,—a place where your children would like to grow up, a place to which they would be proud to belong. You must think a little less of teas, dinners, and garden-parties, and a little more of the joys of well-nurtured and variegated emotions of mystic hopes born in solitude and silence,—and which rush on and on, and go—you know not where. Have you not realized that a pair of perfect eyes, created in a flash by a painter in some lonely reverie, or that some symphony heard and reproduced by a musician in a moment of rapture by moonlight, gives us deeper and more lasting pleasure than the best of dinners can? And would you not like to see your hopes and desires given a permanent form? And what are Art and Literature? Are they not the means by which your flitting fancies, emotions, and unsubstantial creations can be given a permanent form? Then why not encourage them?

You must combine, therefore, you women of Bombay,—British and Indian, to form a League of Beauty. You must show the men how to live far away from the Temple of Mammon. You must encourage our artists, you must appreciate them, and thus expand their spirit. You must flock to lectures on Art with your *mignon* faces, in your multi-coloured dresses. You must start literary societies, for keeping in good form your wit, your humour, your fancy, your intelligence. Did not Ninon de l'Enclos, and a hundred other Frenchwomen attract to their *salons* the most spiritual and the most artistic men and women of their times? Why, then, should some of you not start *salons* here, and invite men and women who worship Minerva, Saraswati, and the Muse of Poetry there? You have had Hypatias and Gargis and Zeb-un-Nissas among you,—women, who are like lamps still shining in the night of time, and whose flames still beckon you from afar. Why do you not give sittings to artists, who are dying to perpetuate some of you in stone or on canvas? When you, *charmante* women of Bombay, are united, what can you not do? What different faculties and temperaments you can bring together to civilize the Society of this city? The Englishwoman will bring her mysticism along with her. The Muslim woman will give the ardent intensity of her temperament for the remaking of her city. And the Hindu and the Parsi women will bring idealism and *joie de vivre* respectively with them. A new world, full of finer and more poignant desires will be created, if you were to transform yourselves from butterflies into fireflies now.

Build, build a temple unto Aphrodite, next to the market-place! Do not allow so many victims to be sacrificed at the altar of the ever-unsatisfied Mammon! Do not allow men to turn away from Madame Beauté, in order to pursue Madame Utilité,—who has so often wrecked the morals and the souls of men in the past. And then, your mission in life will have been fulfilled, and Bombay will become loveable, beautiful, and attractive—as a Sea-Maiden, or the song of the soul.

Yours faithfully,
PHAROS.

COL. WEDGWOOD.

ARRIVES IN BOMBAY ON 23RD INSTANT

We have received a cable message from Port Said from Col. Wedgwood, stating that he will arrive in Bombay on 23rd instant by s. s. Gablonz.

The Madras Presidency Khilafat Committee have issued a statement detailing their plan of work. District work is to be carried out everywhere by District Congress Committees in conjunction with Swaraj Sabhas and Khilafat Committees.

PREMIER ON IRELAND.

REVIEW OF CRIMES AND REPRISALS.

HOW INDEPENDENT IRISH REPUBLIC WILL AFFECT ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

Mr. Lloyd George delivered widely the anticipated address on Ireland at Carnarvon today. The Premier declared that more had been done in the past forty years to redress the evils in Ireland than has been done in any other part of the world. Referring to reprisals he pointed out that 109 policemen had been shot dead in the year. They had endured this for two or three years but their patience had given way and there was no doubt that there had been some severe hitting back, but if it was a war, as was stated, we could not have a one-sided war. In a war you did not have men standing up to be shot and never firing back. The murderous gang which now tyrannised Ireland must be broken up and the Government must proceed with a measure for complete self-Government of the country.

The Premier protested vehemently against the doctrine that we must give, simply because crime had been successful. It was all very well to talk about Dominion Home Rule but Ireland demanded an absolutely Independent Republic and even that would not satisfy the Irish. Ulster would not have a Republic and we did not want to negotiate peace with civil war at our very door. If we gave Ireland complete Dominion Home Rule, it would mean she could have conscription and then we in Britain with an army of a hundred thousand might be confronted with an Irish army of five hundred thousand which would mean conscription here. During the war Ireland was engaged in raising huge forces to stab, Britain in the back. Had anyone ever proposed such lunacy as to allow Ireland with her own army and navy and capacity for assisting our enemies to obtain her independence? Dangerous weapons like the armis and the navies were better under the control of the Imperial Parliament and the Government would resist any attempt to give Ireland a separate army and navy.

DESTROYING BARRACKS AND KILLING POLICE.

DENOUNCED BY A PROMINENT SINN FEINER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 9.30 a.m., Oct. 11.

A striking letter by the O'Conor Don indignantly denounces the destruction of barracks and the killing of the police. He declares that the people will be no nearer self-Government, if they kill all the police in Ireland. He asserts that although he is a Sinn Feiner he will never have anything to do with the Sinn Fein party, while such things are sanctioned. He is ready to follow any body of men regardless of consequences, who will act sanely, in the cause of true freedom but at present he says he is crying in the desert and will be told he is only jeopardising himself and his property. It is time that the moderate Sinn Feiners spoke out and cried out to prevent the senseless and despicable crimes now being committed throughout the land.

DISASTROUS RAILWAY COLLISION IN PARIS.

PARIS-NANTES EXPRESS RUNS INTO A GOODS TRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 11.

Paris.—An appalling disaster occurred yesterday when the Paris-Nantes express travelling at the rate of sixty miles an hour ran into a goods-train standing at the Houilles station. Eight passenger coaches were telescoped. Twenty-five bodies of the dead have up to the present been recovered. Sixty injured have been sent to Paris on a special relief train. It is feared that the injured list will total one hundred.

THE DEATH ROLL.

EFFECT OF SHOCK OF COLLISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 11.

The deathroll at midnight was 38. The shock of the collision was so violent that many bodies were found totally unclothed. The rescue work is being continued.

PROPOSED GENEVA CONFERENCE.

FRANCE'S REPLY TO LORD CURZON'S NOTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

Paris. No decision has yet been taken with regard to the postponed Geneva Conference to discuss reparations. The French Government has replied to the Note from Lord Curzon suggesting that such Conference should be held agreeing to the proposal but specifying that the meeting at which the Germans may be heard will be simply a preparatory hearing, which leaves the final decision to the higher authorities.

MORE IRISH OUTRAGES.

INCREASE IN ATTACKS ON FORCES OF CROWN.

A CONSTABLE AND SERGEANT KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

While there was slight decrease in the number of serious political crimes in Ireland during the week ended October 5th attacks on the forces of the Crown increased according to Dublin Castle.

Eight policemen were killed and eight wounded compared with ten and seven respectively in the previous week. Attacks on the police increased from eight to twenty-two. The Courts-martial held numbered 72 and there were 50 convictions and 22 acquittals.

LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-50 a.m., Oct. 11.

An official report has been issued of an attack on the police at Feakle, East Clare. It shows that a sergeant and five constables were proceeding in couples at intervals of twenty yards, when fire was opened on them from the upper windows of the post office and an adjoining house and also from the other side of the road. The constabulary were thus caught in a triangular fire and one constable was killed outright and the sergeant died an hour later. Another constable was severely wounded but dragged to safety by two of constables both of whom opened fire on the Attackers. The last pair of constables also opened fire after finding a cover and four finally reached the barracks under a harassing fire the whole way. The bodies of the dead were recovered later. Their rifles and accoutrments are missing.

BOMBING OF ARMY LORRY IN CORK.

FATAL EXPLOSIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

The bombing of an Army lorry caused panic in the crowded streets of Cork yesterday. The lorry which was carrying stores and occupied by six soldiers was passing along the street when a number of bombs were flung by the civilians. The street was crowded with women going to work and children going to school. One bomb exploded in the centre of the lorry killing a soldier and dangerously wounding three others and two bombs exploded in the roadway causing casualties among the civilians. The soldiers fired in the direction of the attack and wounded one man who was carried off in a waiting motor car.

FURTHER ATTACKS ON MILITARY LORRIES.

MANY DEATHS REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 11.

Further outrages are reported from Ireland to-day. A military motor lorry proceeding to the Castlerea station in Country Roscommon was blown up. Eight soldiers are missing. Further details are not yet available.

Armed men attacked two military lorries filled with soldiers near Bandon Cork last night. An officer was killed and three soldiers were wounded. The civilian casualties are not known.

REPRISALS FOR MURDER OF SOLDIER.

CORK CITY HALL SET ALIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

The expected reprisals for the murder of a soldier in a lorry took place in Cork early this morning when a series of loud explosions followed by rifle firing were heard. It was discovered that the City Hall had been set alight by incendiary bombs thrown through the windows. The fire brigade, however, succeeded in extinguishing the flames before much damage had been done.

NEWS OF MR. MACSWINEY EAGERLY AWAITED.

THREAT TO POLICE IN EVENT OF HIS DEATH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

Burlin and the whole of the south of Ireland are awaiting the news of Mr. Macswiney with extraordinary eagerness. Threats of widespread outbreaks in the event of his death have been circulated especially amongst the police, who have been warned to resign.

RECEPTION TO MR. TAGORE IN PARIS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

Mr. Rabindranath Tagore was present at a reception and garden party in his honour given by the Author du Monde Club at Boulogne-sur-Seine.

POLES' EFFORT TO CAPTURE VILNA.

AGAINST DECLARATIONS TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LITHUANIANS PREPARING FOR VIGOROUS DEFENCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 11.

It is reported that serious complications have arisen in Vilna. The Poles are making a determined effort to capture the Lithuanian capital, which action conficts with the Polish declarations to the League of Nations. It is stated that the Lithuanians are preparing a vigorous defence and that the Government has gone to Kovno.

FRONTIERS OF POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

FIXED BY COMMISSION OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

Warsaw.—In agreement with Poland and Lithuania the Commission appointed by the League of Nations has fixed the provisional frontier stretching from the German frontier to the confluence of the Igorka and the Niemen and along Niemen as far as Me Uchis south of Mereth. The Polish and Lithuanian troops are to be withdrawn six kilometres from this line.

REPORTED ROUT OF OLSHEVIK FORCES.

3,000 PRISONERS AND MATERIALS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

A communique issued by General Wrangel reports the rout of two Bolshevik infantry and one cavalry divisions and claims a thousand prisoners.

In the direction of Sinelnikovo two thousand prisoners, four trains, three guns and many machine-guns have been taken.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE SOVIET.

LORD CURZON'S REASON FOR NOT ADMITTING M. KAMENEFF TO BRITAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

Lord Curzon replying to M. Tohitcherin's Note declared that while Britain has strictly adhered to her undertakings, M. Kamenef openly violated the principal condition of his being admitted to Britain. The Soviet has trifled with the question of British prisoners, sent Russian troops to Persia, conspired with the Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor, threatens invasion of Khorasan, has created anti-British organisation at Tashkent, fomented revolution in Bokhara, attempted to conclude a treaty with the Amir of Afghanistan aiming at an incitement of the tribal rising on the Indian frontier and has conducted a tornado of anti-British propaganda in Asia, for which it is expending great sums of money. The note declares that the situation must end, if trading negotiations are to be concluded. The Note further complains that a British civil engineer was murdered on January 16th without reason being given.

ENGLISH RACING.

RESULT OF DUKE OF YORK STAKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

The following is the result of the Duke of York Stakes at Kempton Park:—

Mr. Cunliffe Owen's ORPHEUS ... 1
Capt. G. Davy's CHUETTE ... 2
Lord Dewar's ABBOT'S TRACE ... 3

Ten ran: Won by two lengths; a neck between the second and the third.

Betting:—5/1 against Abbot's Trace; 11/2 Chuette; 100/7 Orpheus.

MILAN ELECTRIC WORKERS' STRIKE ENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

Milan.—As a result of the agreement between the workers and the employers electric power is again available and the tramways have restarted.

INDIAN VICEROYALTY.

NOT TO BE MADE REWARD OF PARTY SERVICES.

'TIMES" ON EXPEDIENCY OF APPOINTING A CIVIL SERVANT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 12.

"The Times", in the course of an editorial article dealing with the Viceroyalty, says that the issues at stake are too great to make so high an office the reward of party services or of satisfaction with personal claims. Some previous experience of India and the East would seem advisable, and it might be expedient to appoint a civil servant of exceptional eminence, already possessing confidence of the people of India. There are two or three very able civilians answering to this description. It matters very little whether the new Viceroy is a peer or a commoner.

SEQUEL TO A BITE BY PET MONKEY.

KING OF GREECE LYING ILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

King Alexander of Greece was bitten few days ago by a pet monkey. Nothing was thought of it at the time but intestinal complications and jaundice have now set in and the King is confined to his bed with temperature of 102. He has had two attacks of fever.

MYSETRIOUS MURDERS IN GERMAN ADMIRAL'S VILLA.

WIFE AND MAID ASSASSINATED AND DAUGHTER WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 11.

Berlin.—A message from Weimar states that admiral von Scheer's wife and maid were yesterday assassinated and the Admirial's eighteen year old daughter was seriously wounded by two marked men who broke into the Admirial's villa in the afternoon. One of the murderers, an artist named Buechner, committed suicide. The other fled. The admiral was asleep in an upper chamber when the murders occurred. The motive of the crime has not yet been discovered as there was no theft of property.

PROVIDING CHEAP FUEL FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

PRICES OF STEEL PRODUCTS DROP 20 P. C.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

Owing to the French Government's timely measures to provide comparatively cheap fuel for industrial purposes the prices of pig iron and various steel products have dropped twenty per cent.

FATE OF TOGOLAND.

HANDED OVER TO FRENCH TROOPS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Oct. 11.

Paris, October 8th.—The Havas Agency says:—It is officially announced that the former German colony of Togoland was formally handed over to the French authorities by the Officer Commanding the British troops of occupation, who in welcoming the French troops referred to the unchangeable comradeship between the two armies. The French and the British flags were then hoisted side by side on the Government Building and a salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A Colombo message dated October 11 states that the M.C.C. Team bound for Australia arrived here this morning. All are fit although Hobbs and Hendren suffered somewhat from sea sickness.

* * * * *

At a meeting held on Saturday last under the auspices of the Delhi Hindustani Mercantile Association Indian merchants and importers resolved that no foreign bills be received except at a minimum rate of the exchange of two shillings to a rupee.

* * * * *

Pandits and munshis employed in educational institutions in the Madras presidency have submitted a memorial to the Governor and the Director of Public Instruction praying for an increase of pay and an improvement of their prospects.

* * * *

The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Finance Department:—

"Reference Bengal Chamber's telegram regarding the exchange. Committee of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce seriously apprehend that a sudden fall of exchange will paralyse business. Immediate action should be taken to stabilise it according to the Currency Commission's recommendations. Strongly support Bengal Chamber's representation."

YET ONE DAY MORE.

POSTAL STRIKE, 22ND DAY: GAS, 11TH: TRAM, 5TH!

NO SIGN OF SETTLEMENT OF ANY.

RED TAPEISM OF TRAMWAY OFFICIALS.

APATHY OF PUBLIC LEADERS

TRAMWAY UNION'S BULLETIN NO II.

ENTERS MR. PESTANJI.

The situation remains unchanged. Twenty-five old comrades of the men working until now joined the strikers yesterday. In cases of forcible conscription of unwilling men the Union has decided to take legal steps. Inspector No. 15 will be proceeded against forthwith. The reply promised by the officials on Saturday to the deputation headed by Mr. Bapcista has not been given. The circumstances are such that the attention of the public should be particularly drawn to the manner in which the Tramway Company is regarding the continuance of the strike.

REIGN OF RED-TAPE.

The office bearers of the Union were informed on the telephone when they rang Mr. Quinn up, that a certain Mr. Pestonji would deal with them. Mr. Pestonji on being rung up said peremptorily. "There is no reply." Undaunted by this curt rejoinder, the representative of the men informed Mr. Pestonji politely that the arrangement was that a reply would be given on Monday. Mr. Pestonji would not hear of it. He wanted an 'official" communication "officially" despatched in writing to him to be "officially" forwarded to the Directors inspite of the definite assurance given to the deputation on Saturday last that their demands "would be immediately circulated to the Directors." It will be obvious to the public that red tape rules are supreme with the Tramway Company's officials on the spot. A Tramway strike is a great inconvenience to the public.

The men are willing to discuss in order to reach a satisfactory settlement. But the red-tape methods and nonchalance of men like Mr. Pestonji is what they are up against and what the public is up against.

Yesterday, the fifth day of the Tramway strike and twenty second day of the Postmen's and Telegraph-peons' strikes passed off without being marked with ally sign of a settlement in any of the strikers. The latter two strikes are rolling on day to day and shortly going to complete a month of their existence but upto now the authorities have shown no inclination of doing anything in the matter so as to hasten an end of the scandal. It seems the demi-gods of Simla, surmise it not to be their business to interfere in the situation which is fast growing graver and graver. People belonging to all classes, ranks and profession are raising roaring cries of grievances from every corner of the city, but they are going on ever unheard. No one knows how long the authorities will continue showing such an apathy to the sufferings of the people. The strikers who have the full sympathy of the public, are quite prepared to refer their question to a board of arbitration but the authorities seem to be reluctant to concede even this much.

The fussy policy of the Tramway authorities to make the show of continuing a smooth service inspite of the strike of conductors and drivers, proved a great failure. A limited number of cars were running yesterday all over the city—except the Jacob Circle route, but they in no way lessened the inconvenience of the public. A handful of the company's "loyalists" and "conscript" who were on duty on lines, were issuing only direct-tickets—transfer-tickets being out of the use! And this made the service as useless as if it were kept suspended. Passengers had to purchase a new ticket at every transfer-station and the number of cars was so meagre as not to be able to carry even one-third of the way-farers. Besides that, the service was stopped before night fall when the people required it most to get their tired physique conveyed home after the day's hard labour.

The strikers were orderly and peaceful and holding a firm stand by their demands. The police pickets were posted at many corners of tramway routes and at more than one places they were found doing vigilant duty on *"playing cards and small coins."*

GAS-WORK STRIKE.

The strike of the Gas-workers also continued yesterday without any change. The other day the manager of the Gas Supplying Company announced some concessions to the men and desired a deputation of workmen to meet him for laying the views of the men on those concessions, before him. But as he ignored to address the Union of the men to that effect they have not met him as yet.

VICTORIA OWNERS AND DRIVERS DISSATISFIED.

Owners and drivers of victorias also seem to have been dissatisfied with their own state of business. Strong steps are, however, taken to avert any rash or inconsiderate step.

A notice has been issued by the Vice President of the Association of the Owners of Victorias to the effect that all their demands will be placed before the Police Commissioner in a proper way, and advising them not to take any step till a reply is received from the proper authorities. In case reasonable demands of the owners are not granted a general meeting will be convened, and a resolution passed. The owners and drivers are requested not to go on strike and add to the difficulties of the public.

ANOTHER STRIKE AVERTED.

B. P. T. R. NEGOTIATIONS ON THE TELEPHONE.

Bombay already in the throes of so many strikes had a narrow-escape from still another strike. This time the men involved ... staff of the Bombay Port Trust Railways. ... public are aware that these men were on strike some time ago. They had formed a union and practically every man working on the Port Trust railway is a member of that union. A certain settlement was arrived at between the union and the officials of the Company. Certain arrears due to the wagon staff were not yet paid. The management in spite of the assurances given refused to admit that this was ever promised. It might be an honest misunderstanding on both sides. But the men and the Union officials were firmly under the impression that they were right leaving no ground whatever for doubt. Further two men from Cotton Depot were dismissed—the men contending that it was a case of victimisation, while the Company contended that it was a matter of necessity as they were closing down the Cotton Depot.

Mr. Lilly in the absence of Col. Reynold the manager telephoned to the Union Secretary, Mr. V. M. Pawar the attitude of the company regarding these two points. The Secretary informed Mr. Lilly that the men consider the situation very serious and that if no satisfactory reply was forthcoming the men would lleave work and strike immediately. Within fifteen minutes a telephonic message arrived that the management had conceded both points. The Union commends with satisfaction the reasonable and prompt manner in which the Port Trust Railway officials have dealt with the situation to others placed in similar predicaments. We recommend the attitude adopted by the B. P. T. R. officials as a ready solvent of Labour troubles.

CALCUTTA GAS STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

The strikers of the Oriental Gas Company are still holding out and it is said they have declined the offer of a 10 per cent. increase and demand 50 per cent. increase and also all gazetted holidays and Sundays on full pay. The strikers number about 700 men and the superior staff of 9 European and 11 Anglo-Indian assistants along with 20 Bengali clerks and 18 coolies have been trying to do the work of the strikers. It is now reported that a certain portion of machinery is out of order and the manager has decided to close down the establishment for about a week until the machinery is repaired. Calcutta is partially lighted by candles.

PROGRESS OF GAS STRIKE

MEN LIKELY TO RESUME WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

The gas strike continues. Last night the streets were lighted by candles and electric lights in certain selected corners. The men are reported to have expressed their willingness to return to work. The strike is likely to end either to-day or to-morrow.

E. B. RAILWAY STRIKE.

AGENT'S REFUSAL TO MEET MEN'S DEPUTATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Oct. 11.

A mass meeting of the European, Anglo-Indian and Indian employees of the Eastern Bengal Railway was held last evening to consider the changed attitude of the Agent in not receiving the employees' deputation contrary to his previous promise and to appeal to the Railway Board and the Viceroy to appoint a Committee to investigate their grievances. Mr. G. Fordham, General Secretary Railway Workmen's Association presided. The following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) This meeting records the deep disappointment felt by the staff of the Eastern Bengal Railway when the Agent announced his inability to receive a representative deputation on the 29th of September on which day the deputation expected to meet him. (2) This meet-

(Continued on ...)

FOR DAILY BREAD.

STOP EXPORT OF FOODSTUFFS.

BOMBAY WORKERS' DEMAND.

SUPPORT TO "DAILY HERALD."

A mass meeting of the workers of Bombay was held on Sunday evening at Munji Sheth's Wadi, Chinchpokli, for the purpose of protesting against the export of foodstuffs from India, in view of famines, scarcities and high prices in the country. Nearly thirty thousand people, many among whom were middle-class folks such as clerks and shop-keepers, attended the meeting proceedings of which were conducted in the vernacular.

Mr. Joseph Baptista whose arrival was greeted with tremendous cheers, presided at the meeting. The scenes of enthusiasm witnessed at this meeting were almost unprecedented.

At the outset Mr. Ginwalla by way of explaining the object of the meeting said the chief cause of the present strikes in Bombay was due to high prices of foodstuffs and high rents. He thought that there were three reasons for high prices, and chief among them was the export of foodstuffs from India. India was growing corn and its advantage was being taken by European countries. The second reason was high rate of freight. Before the war the freight was Rs. 6 a ton which had now gone up to Rs. 24 a ton. The third reason was profiteering by merchants. In England there was Profiteering Act to check those profiteers while in India there was no such Act. The Government of India had stated that a Committee would be appointed to enquire into the causes of the high prices, but they did not believe in such Committees and Commissions because they published their reports after a couple of years. The Government of India was ruling over India and not over England and therefore it was their first duty to look after the betterment of India. The control system was also improper. Under this system some of the merchants were making money. In order to stop the export of grain they should copy the example of British Dock labourers. When England sent munitions to Ireland to put down the Irish the British Dock labourers refused to load them. He would therefore advise the Bombay labourers that they should not load grain in the docks till the export was stopped.

The following resolution was then proposed by Mr. J. K. Mehta:—

RESOLUTIONS.

"That this meeting of the workers of Bombay calls upon the authorities to prohibit the export of all foodstuffs, chiefly rice and wheat from this country, as the monsoon has failed this year and to give all transport facilities to the Indian merchants either by sea or by rail until the needs of the country are attended to, and at the same time to issue orders to all grain merchants of India in this respect."

Mr. Mehta said the Government of the country admitted last year that the people were really short of foodstuffs for their own consumption and they stopped the export of rice and wheat except some lakhs of tons to Africa. And there was a reason for exporting that amount. A deputation from Africa met the Government of India and stated that there were many Indians in different parts of Africa and if we did not send rice and wheat they would suffer privation. This year famine was threatening every part of the country owing to the failure of crops, caused by insufficient rainfall. But the Government unmindful of this fact were going to export foodstuffs to foreign countries. The other day he read in a local paper that a Committee was sitting to confer with the Government on the question of exporting foodstuffs; and public bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau wired to the Government asking them to allow the public to be adequately represented on the Committee. But the Government before according a reply to such telegrams have decided to export rice and wheat.

Continuing, Mr. Mehta said before the war Indians did not pay enough attention to the export of foodstuffs. Now that the war was over and the country is in the throes of a famine it is but incumbent upon the Government that they should enquire into and give due consideration to our needs before they resolve upon exporting foodstuffs from the country.

Mr. S. K. Dalal, a grain merchant, who seconded the resolution, said in the time of Akbar the best rice was sold for Re. 1 a maund and now coarse rice could not be had for Rs. 10 a maund. What was the cause of this? The only reason visible was that Government were exporting foodstuffs without making any provision for our requirements. The Government were exporting every year lakhs of tons of rice and wheat for other peoples who did not feel the pinch of wants like the Indians, who are a nation of half-starved men. It was really a grave injustice done by the Indian Government towards whom the people looked for protection. The speaker hoped such meetings would be held in all parts of the country and Sheriffs of all cities should be called upon to call such public meetings to demonstrate the feeling and suffering of the people at the unjust policy of the Government.

CAUSE OF STARVATION.

In supporting the resolution Mr. Mavji Govindji said that the export of grain to Europe had been going on for a long time, but in olden times they had no complaint because they had sufficient stocks in India. Now conditions had changed and it was necessary to stop the export of foodstuffs. In Bombay people used to get grains even at high price, but the condition in villages was worst. People were dying in numbers. He, therefore, thought that the time had now come to stop the export.

The resolution was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Dr. Savarkar moved:—

"That this meeting of the workers of Bombay calls upon the authorities concerned to make arrangements to have one year's supplies of foodstuffs always kept in stock in order to meet the needs of the current year."

He said in olden days their granaries were full of paddy and rice which was their chief food and the principal product of the country. But now the people of this country could not get the quantity of rice required for their day's meals. And if the people enquired about the cause the Government replied "because owing to the failure of rains or bad cultivation the crops had failed and so there is scarcity"! The Government never admitted that they exported our foodstuffs without caring to know whether we are starving or whether we are living half-fed lives.

Scarcity was the cause of high prices and Government was the cause of high prices (shame, shame), so stop our suffering, our starvation, we must force the Government to put an end to the policy of exporting our foodstuffs.

"POOR FARMERS"!

Mr. M. B. Maniar, Solicitor, in supporting the resolution, said:—The question of food is most important for all living creatures depend upon it and we are here to deal with it. There are two kinds of famines, one is forced and the other is natural. By the grace of God we have got such a fertile country that we can have enough and more food for the 33 crores. Why are there no famines in England which produces only iron, coals, potatoes and cabbages? Why do the people there look healthy and strong? Where do they get their food from? The poor farmer here works for 365 days under the hot sun with drops of perspiration dripping from his brow and what does he and his children get? In passing this resolution friends you are trying to save the lives of thousands of your countrymen."

The resolution was further supported and carried unanimously.

Mr. S. D. Navalkar moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the workers of Bombay thanks Mr. Lalji Padamsey of Bombay, the experienced and sympathetic rice merchant, for the trouble he took in exposing the defects of the control system in Bombay some time back and several cases of abuse therewith."

Mr. Matkar, seconding the resolution, brought to the notice of the public that Mr Lalji Padamsey in 1918 offered himself to sell rice to the public at a fixed rate and to the poor at cost price in case the Controller allowed him to import. He tried his best to get a license. He applied to every one of the authorities from the Controller to the Simla Hills, but could not succeed. Why? He traced out the several cases of defects in the control system and how licenses were granted indiscriminately to speculators, maid-servants and all sorts of persons, who were not merchants by profession. Mr. Lalji hated favouritism in control system. He wrote about the scandalous ways of the control system and appealed on behalf of the public to allow him to sell rice to the poor, if he was allowed to import. Authorities thought him to be a firebrand, of course for the good of the poor. The agitation he carried on and the trouble he took have been successful. The workers must thank him.

Mr. Syud Hassan Munshi, in supporting the resolution, said he had nothing more to say than what the previous speakers said about Mr. Lalji Padamsey. Mr. Munshi supported this resolution on behalf of the workers. On being put to the vote it was carried unanimously.

Mr. Gokhale moved the following resolution:—

"That this meeting also thanks the "Bombay Chronicle" and the vernacular papers of Bombay which took up the cause of the poor in this respect."

The resolution duly seconded and supported, which was carried unanimously.

"COPY THEIR EXAMPLE."

Mr. D. Chaman Lall moved:—

"That this meeting of the workers of Bombay recommends to Dock labourers of India to copy the example of British Dock labourers with regard to munitions, and decline to load foodstuffs for exportation from India, in case the authorities take no action to stop such export within a month."

He said that the first duty of the Government was to the people of this country. They would be surprised to hear a few facts which would reveal to them the true state of affairs with regard to the food situation of this country. Never in the whole history of recent years has there been a sufficiency of food produced for our countrymen. Calculating on the basis of jail rations it has been discovered that the minima needs of this country were 66.40 million tons of food in 1917-18. The total supply was only 57.80 million tons. Thus the shortage of 8.60 million tons was a grave menace to the welfare of our country. And yet the Government permitted exports under a controlled system. The Government had gone further and allowed recently the export of 400,000 tons of wheat over and above the normal controlled supply! The history of the fat years of export-trade revealed that they were invariably followed by lean years of scarcity. Famine was stalking through this land and no one, responsible for the welfare of the people, had any business to make conditions harder for the famine-stricken people. Millions, according to the best statistical experts, were half-starved or ill-fed in a land which can produce enough and more for our wants. There was only one thing to do and that was to stop the export of foodstuffs from this country until our full needs are satisfied. Not a grain should go beyond our shores. The workers of Bombay and the workers of India must imitate the example of the workers of Europe and refuse to handle foodstuffs for export. English workers had refused to load munitions for Ireland and munitions for Poland because they realised the iniquity of such conduct. Indian workers must refuse to load food for foreign countries so long as there was a single hungry child in this great but sorely-tried land of ours.

Mr. Pawar, in supporting the resolution, exhorted the Dock labourers to copy the example of British Dock labourers. He said that the workers must make the Unions strong and learn to take the lead in setting the economic wrongs of this country right.

Mr. Ginwalla supported.

The resolution on being put to the vote was carried unanimously.

The following two resolutions were also carried unanimously:—

"That this meeting of the workers of Bombay whole-heartedly supports the cause of the First All-India Trade Union Congress to be held in this city on the 31st of this month and appeals to Labour throughout India to support the above-said Congress in its fight not only to achieve the inherent rights of the working classes, but also to obtain for them through such achievement the comforts and decencies of a civilised existence."

"That the Chairman of this meeting be authorised to send copies of the Resolutions No. 1 and 2 to the authorities concerned, Resolution No. 3 to Mr. Lalji Padamsey, and all the above resolutions to the Press."

MR. LALJI PADAMSEY.

Mr. Lalji Padamsey, in reply to the resolution offering him thanks said that he did not like that they should pass a resolution thanking him for what he had done. He had only performed his duty for his fellow-countrymen. When he found that the control system was not carried on properly he saw Mr. Baptista and Lokamaniya Tilak who gave him a letter of introduction to the Hon. Mr. Patel and the Hon. Mr. Khaparde who promised to raise questions in the Imperial Council and they did accordingly. He knew that workmen were eating Rangoon rice and if Government did not export more than five lakhs of tons he would promise them that he would force his brother-merchants to sell Rangoon rice at the rate of Rs. 12 a bag. He had learnt that in the Central Provinces owing to the failure of rain there would not be much crop of rice and thus their difficulty would be greatly increased. He would therefore ask them not to allow the export of grain from India this time.

The following resolution was then put from the chair and carried by acclamation:—

"That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay numbering over 30,000 persons protests against the abuse of Section 19 of the India Sea Customs Act and earnestly urges upon the Government of India the withdrawal of the order of prohibition against the "Daily Herald."

"That a Committee, consisting of Mr. Joseph Baptista (Chairman), Mr. Tairsee (Treasurer), Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. D. Chaman Lall (Secretaries), Mr. V. M. Pawar, Mr. Mavji Govindji, Dr. Velkar with powers to co-opt, be appointed for the purpose of collecting funds to be utilised as subscriptions towards the Labour Election Fund and in support of the "Daily Herald" in grateful recognition of the services rendered by the Labour Party and the "Daily Herald" in promoting the demand of the people of India for an equal status with the Dominion Governments and of representative and responsible self-government in India in the place of the present bureaucratic system."

The Chairman then made the following remarks which aroused great enthusiasm in the audience:—

We have assembled here to-night to protest against the embargo on the importation of the "Daily Herald", and to impose an embargo on the exportation of grain. We are thus asking for food for mind and body. I wonder if you are aware that the Catholics are accustomed from their childhood to pray to God:—"Our Father, who art in Heaven, give us this day our daily bread." I trust I will not scandalise any Catholic when I ask you to pray to the Sircar:—"Our Ma-Bap, who art on Earth, give us this day our Daily Bread, and our 'Daily Herald.' Forgive us our little trespasses as we forgive you your big trespasses." I am afraid we shall pray in vain, but it is better to have prayed in vain than not to have prayed at all. But if prayers are not answered we may have to try direct action. The day of direct action is at hand for the edification of Sircarial trespassers.

"DAILY HERALD."

I must first invite your attention to the direct action of Government in prohibiting the importation of the "Daily Herald" under the Indian Customs Act. That Act empowers the Sircar to forbid the importation of any "goods of a specified description." The "Daily Herald" is held to be "goods" within the meaning of Section 19 for the purposes of the prohibition. It thus comes to pass that the "Daily Herald" is regarded as the tree of knowledge bearing forbidden fruits by our blithering Ma-Baps. I am afraid the draftsman of Section 19 must have been Wilier than Old Mik, if he intended to include newspapers within the generic term "goods." If newspapers are goods why not human beings like Horniman. Poor Horniman, his fate is sealed. But if this be the boasted *Libertas Brittanica* then Bolshevism is better than such Britishism. Such Britishism will soon stink in the nostrils of all lovers of liberty.

For some time past there has been an official campaign of calumny in England against the "Herald." It is one of the minor manouvres in the war between Capital and Labour. During the war the Coalition Government sought the co-operation of Labour and extolled its spirit of service and self-sacrifice. After the armistice, Labour broke away from the Coalition in order to regain its lost rights, and assume the reins of Government. Thereupon Mr. Lloyd George denounced the leaders as Bolshevists at the General Election. At this time the "Herald" was a weekly and not a daily. Mr. Lloyd George won the Elections by a thumping majority because Labour was divided. Many thought that the man who won the war should make the peace. Nevertheless Labour was numerically stronger at the polls than in the Commons. It was not represented proportionately. Therefore the "Weekly Herald" was transformed into the "Daily Herald" in order to educate the voters and conduct a vigorous propaganda. It soon became a power in the land and wrote without fear or favour. Its greatest achievement was the exposure of Government on its secret designs to exterminate the Russian Republic. This provoked the wrath of Capital which hated Russian Socialism and damned it as Bolshevism of the blackest dye. Capital had captured the Cabinet and both of them joined forces to hit the "Herald" below the belt. At first it secretly "inspired statements to certain favoured newspapers" insinuating that the "Herald" was to all intents and purposes in the pay of the Russian Government. Eventually it issued a communiqué insinuating that the "Daily Herald" had received £75,000 from the Russian loot of jewels, although at that time the "Herald" had declined the offer of £75,000. They could have accepted it without dishonour for it had rendered very valuable services to the cause of freedom and Russian Republicanism.

MR. GEORGE LANSBURY.

In the same way the "Herald" has been the friend of India. Its editor, Mr. Lansbury, is a fervent Christian like Gladstone, and an honest man like John Morley. If Lloyd George is really on the look-out for a good Viceroy for India George Lansbury is the man. He helped me in my mission among the Labour Party. Without him Home Rule for India could not have become a prominent plank of the Labour platform at the Nottingham Conference of 1918. The columns of the "Herald" were always available to us. Few in India have any idea of the great value of this generosity. Perhaps you will get some idea of its value from our experience. During the last General Election Mr. Tilak was in England. We started a somewhat energetic campaign on behalf of Indian Home Rule. Lokmanya Tilak flooded the country with leaflets. He next endeavoured to appeal to the people through the Press. But its columns were closed. He then planned an attack by way of advertisements. The estimate of cost for three insertions in 50 London Provincial papers of 4in. by 8in. was over £10,000. This was too much for our slender purse, but Tilak realising the importance of publicity and propaganda resolved to spend £5,000. So he offered advertisements to about 20 or 30 prominent papers. The object was to place a few facts about Poverty, Education, Mortality called from Blue Books. But imagine Tilak's surprise when the advertiser informed him that only one of the selected papers would publish the advertisement. The policy of the papers of England is simply to serve the interests of their party. The only party that sympathized with the aspirations of India was the Labour Party, but the Labour Party had no Daily till the "Weekly Herald" became a Daily. Since then it has rendered yeoman's service to India. The effect is that the other Party papers are now compelled to discuss Indian questions. They are afraid if they keep silent as in the past, the "Daily Herald" will steal a march over them. You will, therefor, realise that the very existence of the "Daily Herald" is a tower of strength to us. Indian questions force their way into the columns of every paper in England because the "Herald" is alive. These papers may distort facts, but are compelled to discuss them. The "Daily Herald" has done for us what a million pounds spent in propaganda could not have achieved for us. Do you wonder that our friends and Ma-Baps would like to see it in the Kingdom come. This prohibition of the "Herald" is like the certificate which Mr. Montagu gave to the Labour Party in the House of Commons when he appealed to them to use their influence with the Nationalists in India, not to boycott the Councils. For the services rendered by the "Herald" it is entitled not only to our gratitude, but to all the financial assistance we can render. The Labour Party is not rich. It has no millionaires. A the Elections it carries on an unequal struggle with the wealthy adversaries. We shall serve the cause of India's freedom effectually if we could stabilise the finances of the "Herald" and the Labour Party. I think we ought to make a resolute effort in this direction.

DAILY BREAD.

From the 'Daily Herald' I turn to the Daily Bread. I will not take up your time on this subject because there are speakers who possess greater knowledge of the subject. Not much knowledge is, however, required to lay down the first proposition, viz., that it is the first duty of the Ma-Baps to conserve the foodstuffs of India for the sons of the soil. The export of Indian foodstuffs deprives Indians of half their daily bread. Moreover such export without an export duty raises the prices of these stuffs in India to the level of the foreign markets. Therefore even if a small percentage be exported, the quantity consumed in India costs much more than it would otherwise do and thus makes life in India not worth living for the poor who constitute more than 90 per cent. of the population of India. This process is inflicting greater hardship on us nowadays than it did in pre-war days. The reason is that this great war has more than doubled the wealth of Europe on paper. How could it be otherwise considering nearly 40 millions of men were engaged in making munitions or using them to kill or destroy. Nevertheless you will find that the War Loans of England is 7,000 million pounds. The War Loans of all belligerents will be over £40,000 million pounds. This is the new wealth on paper held in stores by millionaires and others outside paper, there is nothing to show for these £40,000 millions except the "abomination of desolation." The price of land, ships, houses and almost everything has more than doubled. The result is this great war has more than doubled the wealth of England according to the usual computation of statisticians. But if the output is halved and wealth doubled even on paper the purchasing power of the pound is reduced to 25 per cent. This is what we are experiencing. If these 40 millions of men had been engaged in producing food, mining coal or building houses, instead of burning houses and causing desolations mankind would have reason to rejoice. The remedy is confiscation of War Loans or forcing up the price of things and cost of Labour throughout the world. This is the policy of the few who hold the wealth of the world, but the right policy for India under the circumstances is to isolate itself so far as its foodstuffs are concerned. The surplus may be allowed to go out, but not without imposing a heavy export duty in order to keep the internal prices down and check the unholy greed of profiteers. I shall now call upon Mr. ———— to move the first resolution.

The proceedings terminated with shouts of "Bande Mataram", "Hindu-Muslimki Jai", etc.. Scenes of great enthusiasm were witnessed as Mr. Baptista walked away to his car amidst shouts of "Kaka Baptista ki Jai."

EXPLOITING THE INDIAN MINER.

COALFIELDS OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Permit me to lay before you a few lines bearing on the subject of grievances of labourers working in the coal-fields under European and some self-interested Indian colliery proprietors.

I am a Sanyas, and have taken up on myself the task of representing their various grievances before the Indian leaders for their remedy.

(1) Jharia coal-field is situated in the province of the Bihar and Orissa and there are about seven hundred collieries in which some seven lakhs of labourers are dragging out a miserable existence on the verge of starvation and many of them actually perish of starvation daily. These poor labourers work for twelve hours and their wages are in sufficient to keep soul and body together. They have to go through life on insufficient food. They do not know from year's end to year's end what it is to have their hunger satisfied. They live from hand to mouth are always in debt, do not save and have nothing to fall back upon in bad times. Undoubtedly these are the people with small income and large families, though all working hard for existence, who find it increasingly difficult to make both ends meet nowadays. The average production of their labour is in no way less than seventeen rupees per head daily and it is a great wonder to notice that the proportion of this daily earning they receive in wages is hardly above annas six in many collieries. They are quite illiterate and unable to understand their own worth and importance. So, they did not take no rhave they, taken any means to check the growth of poverty and stamp it out of their midst. Nor has any of the patriots made efforts upon their behalf.

Most of the colliery proprietors are Englishmen, and the English merchants, mill master, factory owners purchase coal at Rs. 4 (four per ton, while the Indian merchants, traders and mill owners are made to pay he highest price of Rs. 17 (seventeen) for the same quality. This is due to the fact that the former are supplied with sufficient wagons while there is the greatest scarcity of wagons supply for the latter.

This sort of policy is not unrighteous, it is suicidal.

Therefor, I appeal to my countrymen and to those who are willing to serve the Motherland with unflinching courage and fidelity to come and see in what misery the people are and see. How weakened and emaciated how much broken down by suffering, and how in fitted to maintain this struggle for existence I hope that no one who has any spark of human sympathy or any sense of responsibility left in him, shou'd stand in the way of bringing health to these poor people, even if he cannot actively assist in bringing it.

If all his workmen are to be saved from death by starvation, they should certainly be given food enough enable to them to keep up working strength, when the full amount of work is exacted from them, for the wealth and prosperity of a nation largely depends upon these working classes. No doubt their sufferings will be much mitigated if a workers, Association, be started and they are made to understand what self-respect is and what is their importance in the field of production and manufacture. Such an association does not need a man of ordinary intelect and common ability but an extremist pleader or Barrister who will moderate himself to serve his country, and has lately given up or is ready to give up all titles and practices, and is a true Nationalist. Such men only are to be called true patriots benefactors, saints, and such are to be found among us. I hope that my appeal will not be fruitless.

I am a well wisher of the Motherland, and a seeker after truth.—Yours, etc.

VISHWANAND..

TANJORE NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

The third Tanjore district Non-brahmin Conference was held at Negapatam, in Tanjore district yesterday with Rai Bahadur K. V. Reddi in the chair. Mr. Reddi in his presidential address asserted that the Non-brahmin party was democratic and not merely political, but social religious and economic in all its bearings. He spoke strongly on the Khilafat question but said hey should not be oblivious of the fact that even under far better conditions England by herself, let-alone Government of India, could hardly help the situation. He referred to the antagonism of the allies to Turkey and said against such heavy odds it was well nigh impossible for British statesmen to secure due recognition of Indian muslim claims at the hands of the allies. He however advocated constitutional agitation in order to get justice for Khilafat wrongs but they would be attempting to achieve right by wrong methods if they adopted Non-cooperation as the remedy. Mr. Reddi also spoke strongly on the Punjab question and concluding exhorted non-Brahmins to muster their strength and return the best men of their community to the reformed councils.

LATEST CABLES.

LITHUANI CAPITAL—VILNA

NEW GOVT. PROCLAIMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 11.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 12.

Berlin.—The Poles have taken the Lithuanian capital Vilna and the Polish commander has proclaimed a new Government.

HOUILLES DISASTER.

25 CASUALTIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 12.

Paris.—The death-roll in the Houilles disaster now numbers 45.

PRINCE OF WALES' RETURN HOME.

HIS MESSAGE TO THE PRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 10.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Oct. 12.

S. S. Renown has entered the Channel and is proceeding towards Portsmouth, accompanied by the Third Flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet and six destroyers. The Prince of Wales has sent a message to the Press, expressing warm appreciation of the numerous messages of welcome and congratulation from all parts of the United Kingdom, and saying that he has had most splendid time during the tour, but that he is very happy to be back again.

YET ONE DAY MORE.

(Continued from page 7.)

ing unhesitatingly affirms the serious discontent prevailing among the employees of the Eastern Bengal Railway resulting from the apathetic attitude of the authorities generally, which has been intensified by the failure of the deputation to obtain a hearing on the date appointed.

APPEAL TO RAILWAY BOARD.

(3) This meeting appeals to the Railway Board and his Excellency the Viceroy to appoint a Committee immediately consisting of an equal number of representatives of the company and the employees to investigate and adjust the general grievances of the employees of the Eastern Bengal Railway with the least possible delay.

(4) This meeting reposes the greatest confidence in the Railway Workmen's Association of India and believes the Association will be equal to its sacred trust in every emergency which may be confronted and places implicit trust in the sympathy and support of all fellow workmen on other railways.

STRIKE AT BUDGE BUDGE OIL DEPOTS.

MENDEMAND 50 PER CENT. INCREASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 10.

News has reached Calcutta of labour strike at Budge Budge Oil Depots. Budge Budge is only a few miles south of Calcutta where there are petrol and kerosine oil depots from where this oil is distributed to the interior. It is reported that on Friday morning about six thousand men including fitters, turners, mistries, and coolies in various depots struck work. They demand 50 per cent. increase on their pay.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

A SUGGESTION

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The present strike fever in Bombay and in other parts of India, should I think, impress all Indians who possess love for their country, with the necessity of united action on their part to alleviate the sufferings of the masses. On the contrary, from a perusal of the columns of the press, we find that many gentlemen, no matter how good their intentions, are stirring up strife by holding meetings of sympathy where the questions in dispute are aggravated instead of being bettered.

May I through the medium of your paper humbly suggest to those politicians, who are at present advocating "Non-Co-operation" that they should on the contrary co-operate with the Government and seek admission into the Councils, where their services would be of invaluable benefit to the country, if only they would combine their energies and make their voices heard; and thus force the Government to pass a Bill prohibiting the exportation of indigenous foodstuffs?

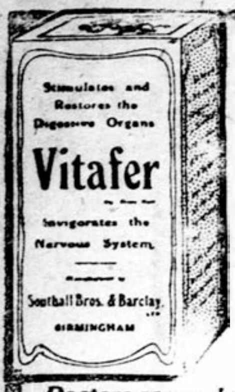
In addition they should protest against the raising of such crops as ground-nuts, tobacco, and such others, which are only meant for export; to the detriment of those crops which are the staple foods of the Masses.

The sequel to the success of such combined action would be a general reduction in the price of the necessities of life, which is the crux of all the present labour troubles.

The above suggestions are specially commended to the notice of Messrs. Gandhi, Jamnadas, Jinnah, Pardiata, and to the several others who truly have a love for India, and a regard for the welfare of its Masses.—Yours, etc.,

L. S.

Bombay, Oct. 7.



Sufferers from Malaria

cannot be too careful in their diet. This is of the first importance, and it must especially contain those elements which are necessary for the building-up of red blood corpuscles and other vital cells and tissues.

Medical men all agree that Phosphorus in suitable form must be well represented in the diet of a malarial patient.

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IN MADURA.

NON-COOPERATION PROGRESSING DAILY

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADURA, Oct. 4.

Non-cooperation has caught Madura. It is of this new doctrine that the people talk to-day. I am assured by the Editor of, the "South India Mail" that everything has been eclipsed by this new doctrine. It is the topic; it is the sole topic.

PERSISTENT PROPAGANDA.

The local leaders have organized a Khilafat Committee, and are carrying on a persistent propaganda. They have held several meetings already, and propose, to hold several more in the near future. At present, they have concerned themselves with the boycott of 'reformed' councils only. All their energies are directed towards this item. These meetings are patronised more by the proletariat than by the *intelligentzia.*' Of course, there is always a large educated element present at these demonstrations, but the ratio has changed and the proletariat has begun to take far greater interest in current politics. The voters are vigilant, and, it looks, they will not exercise their right for franchise, unless the national insult is removed by the authorities.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

Already about one-third of candidates have withdrawn their candidature. There were about eight or nine candidates for councillorship from Madura, but three have already withdrawn their candidature. And they are: Mr. Sriraman Chettujar, Mr. A. R. Sitaram Aiyar and Mr. M. S. Sesha Aiyenger. Mr. George Joseph (now gone to Allahabad as Editor of "The Independent"), and Mr. Narayaram, High Court Vakil, have stopped their practice. Some dozen parents are seriously contemplating to withdraw their children from schools and send them to the National School of Mrs. Besant. One aided school, I am told, is about to refuse Government grant. Things are still in the 'developing,' but the prospect is promising.

ATTITUDE OF PRESS.

Excepting the "Pandian Nation" the entire press of Madura is for non-cooperation. Even the commercial journal, "Swarastra," the organ of the capitalists, is for non-cooperation. It has addressed choice articles on the subject to its wide clientle advocating Mr. Gandhi's plan.

Madura is now caught, and soon the results will be seen.

THE EXCHANGE CONTROVERSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In reply to Mr. D. P. Madon's letter published in your issue of the 3rd I have not much to say. My statement of debasement and its real evils, at which Mr Madon is astonished, was taken from Nicholson, a name with which he may be familiar. I have found that statement accepted by all authorities.

Mr. Madon has wholly misunderstood my illustration of Chinese exchange. That was meant to show that whatever "changes the relation between debtor and creditor" and "adds to the resources of the Indian Government" is not debasement.

For my special benefit Mr. Madon kindly explains that "every contract that has a money consideration really implies the payment of a named quantity of the standard metal". But this is so merely because the named quantity has a fixed purchasing power independent of the bullion value. I understood money as any medium serving as a common measure of values and relating the values of articles. Now I understand that money is nothing but what Mr. Madon chooses to call "standard coin". I thought that one sells his articiles for money because he intends to buy equivalent things that would give him a proper return of his articles given up. Index numbers show sometimes a change in the value of Mr. Madon's "standard coin" and that in its turn "changes the relation between debtor and creditor" and "adds to the resources" of Governments. Of course, I am to understand that somehow there must be debasement somewhere. Mr. Madon's definition of was correct in the days of the "noble savage", but modern money has outgrown such crudities (vide and standard book say Walker's Money).

But, Sir, the columns of a lay paper like yours are hardly a proper place for the discussion of such a technical topic as the definition and function of money. I would therefore finish by repeating what I said in my last letter: "If money is so puzzling it would conduce to clear thinking if every expression in money be immediately translated in terms of its purchasing power."—Yours, etc.

PRAPHULLACHANDRA BASU.

Indore.

The Patna Sadhu who had been committed to the Sessions on a charge of attempting to tamper with the loyalty of Indian troops stationed at Dinapore was released on bail by the Sessions Judge of Patna. The trial is fixed for 13th December.

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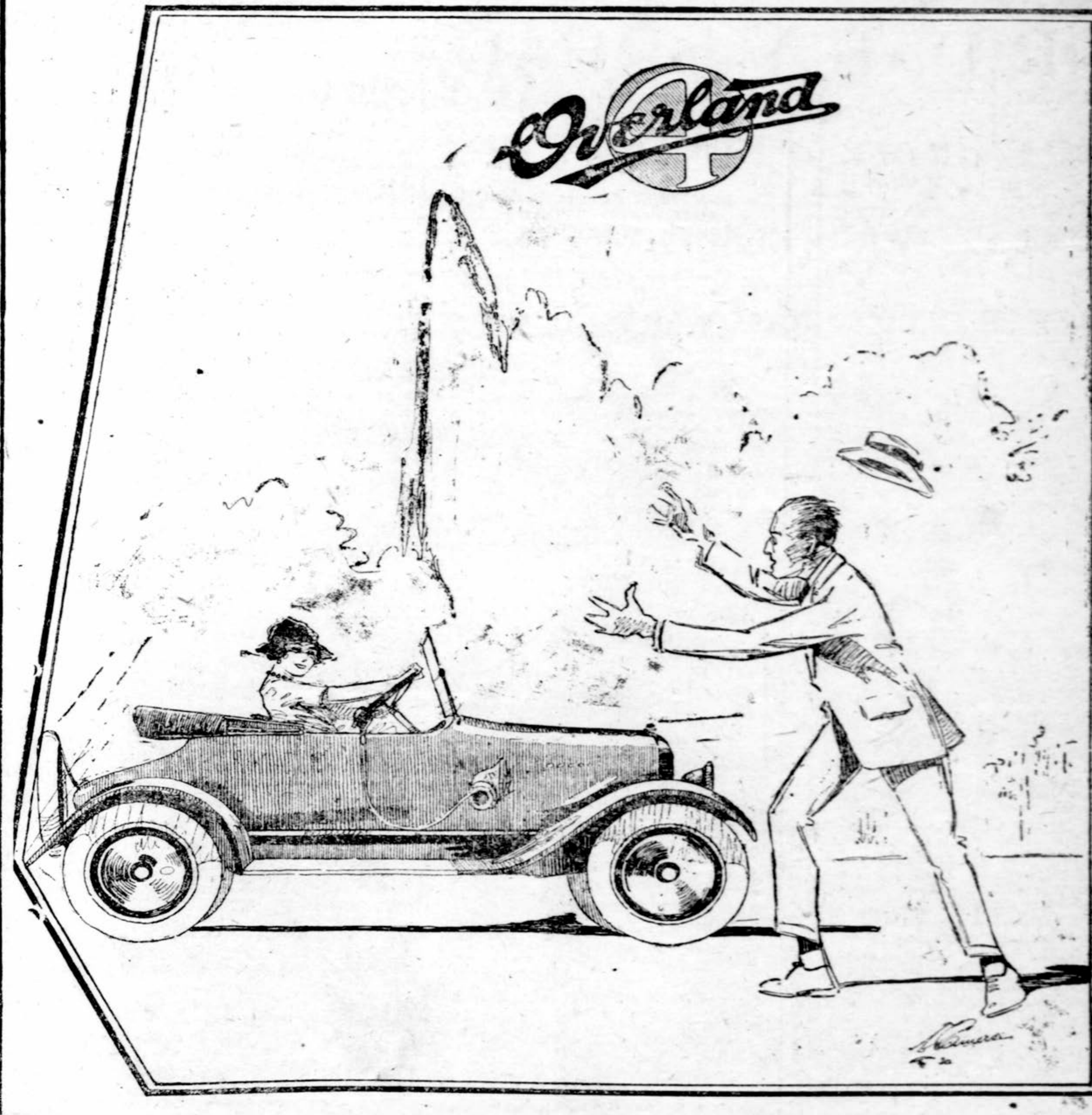


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BAD LIVERS.



Not only is the Liver the largest but one of the most important organs in the human body, and when deranged it becomes the source of endless suffering. When the Liver is clogged by the inactivity of the kidneys and bowels, it becomes torpid, and fails to filter the bile from the blood, thus producing biliousness and a general impairment of the digestive system. The tongue is coated, the head aches, digestion is imperfect; there is aching of the limbs and back, feelings of fulness, weight and soreness over the stomach and liver; the eye becomes yellow and jaundiced and the complexion muddy, the urine is scanty and highly coloured, and the bowels irregular, constipation and looseness alternating. There is little use treating the liver separately, as it can never be set right until the kidneys and bowels are made active in removing the waste from the body. It is for this very reason that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have always proved so wonderfully successful in curing the most chronic Liver complaint, biliousness and complicated ailments of the kidneys, liver, and bowels. **They reach the liver as no other remedy does.**

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PAID-UP CAPITAL (30-9-20)	Rs. 49,99,400
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 19,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—3 per cent. per annum on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

Deposits for Rs. 5,000 and above are received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

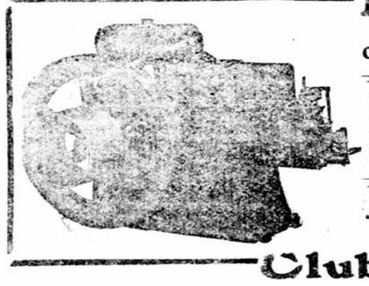
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION. Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.

AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

B. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.



Large Stock—
of Tools, Pumps, Elec. Lighting Sets
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Engines, Lathes, Chucks, Drills, etc.
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PILES **OINTMENT**
SPECIFIC AND INFALLIABLE REMEDY
for All sorts of Piles
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Specialist in all sorts of sores and ulcers.
PRICE PER PHIAL RS. 2, PACKING AND POSTAGE EXTRA.
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Great Eastern Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

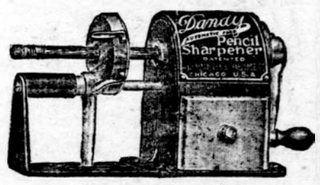
It is hereby notified that the Directors of the above Company have resolved to waive the condition inserted in their policies since February 1918, and in certain of their policies prior to that date, providing for a reduction in the Sum Assured in the event of the life Assured engaging in warlike operations. This waiver applies only to persons who have not been engaged in such operations and have not been in the regular Army or Navy, or if they have been so engaged, or have been in the regular Army or Navy, have now returned to civil life.

The clause in question will not be inserted in future in policies on the lives of civilians who have no prospect of engaging in Military operations.

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of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUGHS



FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

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SUPPLIED BY
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA Ltd.
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FLESH MAKER.

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Greatest vitalising food for the brain, bone flesh and muscle. Rapidly increases blood, repairs tissue-waste. As a digestive and fattening food it is of supreme value to the most delicate stomach of the dyspeptic. For pale, sickly children and nursing mothers. It is ideal. It does not contain creosote, but has done splendid works in the cure of consumption. It is clearly indicated wherever there has been any loss. It is highly soothing to the nerves, preserving them from the extremes of heat and cold. It does not induce constipation; but controls diarrhoea by giving tone to the intestines.

It develops personal magnetism; and eliminates senile deposits (seeds of death) from the system, and makes one look young. Its continued use clears the complexion to freshness and beauty. It tightens the relaxed tissues, and gives gracefulness to the figure and build. PRICE: RS. 3 PER BOTTLE. (100 DOSES.) 3 BOTTLES RS. 8.

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THE KING OF TONICS
FOR
MAHARAJAS AND PRINCES ONLY.

HERNIA, PILES AND FISTULA:—I guarantee to cure these without operation, simply by internal treatment and without the least trouble to patients. No restrictions as regards diet.

Several unsolicited testimonials from Native Chiefs, Europeans, Merchants, etc. Rs. 50 for a week's trial.

KING OF TONIC PILLS.—To gain perpetual strength, insist on having "King of Tonic Pills."

They impart wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying blood. These pills have been found to be the safe and permanent cure of nervous debility, weak memory, brain fag, etc., etc.

These are invaluable in weak digestions. In short they supply everything what a man should have.

Rs. 1/8 for a week's trial Re. 8 for a pill.

NIGHT PILLS:—Wonderful Tonic for Sh. healer Pills Rs. 5.

TOOTH POWDER:—Renders teeth clean within two minutes. This powder is a best tonic for teeth. It strengthens them.

It is aromatic and is prepared from vegetable herbs, etc. It cures toothache and all sorts of pains. It turns the teeth white as snow. One Bottle, Re. 1.

Lady Night Pills Rs. 4 per pill.

One minute Hair Dye powder Re. 5 per bottle.

Maharaja Night Pills, No. 1, Rs. 7 per pill.

Lady Tonic Pills—Rs. 30 per week.

Beauty Ointment, Re. 25 per bottle; will show wonders in 8 days.

Ringworm Ointment, Rs. 7 for No. 1. Rs. 5 No. 2.

Eczema Ointment, Rs. 20 for No. 1 Rs. 15 for No. 2.

Half the charges to be paid in advance and the balance to be recovered by V. P. P. Re. 1 for catalogue.

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ZENANA POWDER:—(Hair Removing) powder Re. 1/8 per bottle.

HAIR GROWING WATER:—Re. 1/8 per lb.

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